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AUTHOR Willis, Michael J.; And Others
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ABSTRACT

This bibliography is presented to assist educators who are engaged in research activities with inmate or ex-inmate populations. The first part contains entries under descriptive subject headings (alphabetically by author); the second part contains abstracts of the material listed in part 1 (alphabetically by title). The descriptive headings include (1) agencies--parole and probation; (2) communications--community relations, programs, involvement, and action with corrections; (3) counseling--attitudes, motivation, personality, self-concept, psychological scales and tests, and therapy; (4) futures--attitudes, reform, treatment; (5) history--correctional; (6) resources--library services to inmates; (7) legislation; (8) lifelong learning--education, professionals in corrections, ex-inmate higher education, inmate higher education, in-faculty adult basic education, vocational education, and information; (9) programs--educational and work release programs from prison to the community; (10) research--criminal behavior, chemical abuse (drug treatment), alcohol, juvenile delinquency, mentally retarded in correctional facilities, recidivism, and women in prison; and (11) trends--alternative models and volunteers in corrections (inmate and civilian). (CSS)

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RESOURCES FOR EDUCATORS OF ADULTS

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR THE EDUCATION OF PUBLIC OFFENDERS: BY DESCRIPTIVE SUBJECT HEADINGS

DEVELOPED BY

MICHAEL J. WILLIS

JUNE 1978

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SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

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This bibliography is organized under Descriptive Subject Headings developed by Dr. Alexander N. Charters. A list of these subject headings is included on the following page. Titles follow the authors' names which are arranged alphabetically. The white pages list the abstract and all abstract titles are in alphabetical order.

Many titles are listed under two or more subject headings.

Since these abstracts were produced by means of computer printouts, there is a variation in the quality of the print and for this we apologize.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The Clearinghouse of Resources for Educators of Adults (CREA) is a 309 project supported by the Division of Continuing Education, New York State Education Department.

INTRODUCTION

This bibliography was compiled primarily to assist educators who are engaged in research activities with inmate or ex-inmate populations. The cross-referenced index of subject headings should be a useful aid to the location of relevant readings. Although the education of public offenders has occurred in this country since the construction of the first prison, it has not, until recently, become an area of study for the adult educator. Interest in the value, effects and design of educational programs did not develop until the 1920's. Today's educational offerings to inmates range from adult basic education to vocational and higher education. There remain many unanswered questions concerning this area of adult education. Many cross disciplinary lines into the traditional social sciences. I urge you to raise and attempt to answer those questions which most concern you as an educator. The implications of your findings will not only have an impact upon education, but on all aspects of our society.

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A SURVEY WAS MADE OF THE ADULT VOLUNTEERS WHO ARE WORKING IN THE WASHINGTON STATE REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR OFFENDERS. A CLOSED-END QUESTIONNAIRE WAS SUBMITTED TO A SAMPLE OF 220 VOLUNTEERS TO GATHER HARD CORE DATA SUCH AS AGE, SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND ALSO INFORMATION ON KIND OF WORK DONE, WHAT THEIR ATTITUDES WERE TOWARD THE WASHINGTON CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM, AND WHY THEY WERE VOLUNTEERS. OF THE 124 RESPONDENTS TO THE "VOLUNTEER POLL," THE MAJORITY (56%) WERE IN THE MIDDLE AGE GROUP (35-49); 98% WERE WHITE MALES; 92% PROTESTANT; MOST HAD AT LEAST SOME COLLEGE WORK, WITH MANY GRADUATE DEGREES. THEY WERE LARGELY PROFESSIONAL SALARIED WORKERS WITH INCOMES OVER $10,000. MOST OF THE VOLUNTEERS WERE WORKING FOR ALTRUISTIC REASONS; THEY FELT THAT REASONS FOR CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES WERE LACK OF LOVE AND UNDERSTANDING, BROKEN HOMES, AND LACK OF MORAL GUIDANCE. FEW HAD KNOWN MUCH ABOUT CORRECTIONS BEFORE VOLUNTEERING AND THE SCREENING THEY RECEIVED WAS SHOWN NOT TO BE UNIFORM. THE MAJORITY, WORKING IN INSTITUTIONS, WERE INVOLVED IN SPONSORSHIP AND VISITATION; THOSE WORKING IN THE COMMUNITY WERE INVOLVED IN PAROLE SPONSORSHIP AND JOB PLACEMENT. MOST FELT THAT THE GOAL OF CORRECTIONS WAS REHABILITATION AND THAT THEIR WORK WAS IMPORTANT TOWARD THIS GOAL.

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THIS SIMPLY WRITTEN BOOK FOR PARENTS ON THEIR ADOLESCENT CHILDREN EXAMINES THE KINDS OF PROBLEMS YOUNG PEOPLE AND THEIR PARENTS FACE, AND IT TRIES TO STIMULATE UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE MEMBERS OF TWO VERY DIFFERENT GENERATIONS. DURING THIS PERIOD THE ADOLESCENT'S PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL CONCERNS MUST BE GIVEN ATTENTION. THE ADOLESCENT NEEDS TO DEVELOP ATTITUDES AND SKILLS THAT ARE NECESSARY TO MAKE HIM A USEFUL MEMBER OF SOCIETY. THERE ARE SOME COMMON AREAS OF CONFLICT BETWEEN PARENT AND ADOLESCENT. THE YOUNGSTER MAY STEAL, CHEAT, OR USE DRUGS. A WISE PARENT WILL RESIST THE TEMPTATION TO TURN THE ADOLESCENT OUT; RATHER, HE WILL WORK TO GET HIM ON THE RIGHT TRACK AGAIN. ADOLESCENCE IS DESCRIBED AS A TIME OF PREPARATION FOR THE FUTURE. IF A TEENAGER'S GOALS SEEM FAR BEYOND THE PARENT'S MEANS, HE MUST NOT BE DISCOURAGED; THERE ARE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SCHOLARSHIPS AND WORK-STUDY FELLOWSHIPS. HE MUST BE ENCOURAGED TO SPEAK HIS OWN MIND ABOUT HIS CHOICE OF A CAREER.

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73.

CRIMINALS PSYCHOSOCIAL-RESOCIALIZATION PSYCHOSOCIAL-REHABILITATION FOLLOW-UP-STUDIES RECIDIVISM THERAPEUTIC-COMMUNITY.
PRESENTS AN EVALUATION OF THE 1ST 50 MALE PERSISTENT OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO THE CLINTON DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CENTER IN NEW YORK WHERE THE METHOD OF TREATMENT WAS RE-EDUCATION AND RESOCIALIZATION THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONSHIPS. THE MEN WERE OBSERVED OVER 64 MO, AND THEIR ADJUSTMENT IN LIBERTY FOLLOWING RELEASE WAS COMPARED WITH A CONTROL GROUP WHO SERVED THEIR SENTENCES IN OTHER PRISONS. RESULTS SHOW THAT ALTHOUGH THE RATE OF RECIDIVISM WAS COMPARABLE IN THE 2 GROUPS, THERE WERE QUALITATIVE DIFFERENCES BOTH IN PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT AND IN THE TYPES OF VIOLATION; THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP VIOLATED MORE FREQUENTLY ON TECHNICAL GROUNDS, WHEREAS THE CONTROL GROUP HAD A HIGHER INCIDENCE OF NEW ARRESTS. THE PROBLEMS OF EVALUATING AND COMPARING SUCH A GROUP WITH A CONTROL GROUP ARE DISCUSSED, AND IT IS NOTED THAT AS THE AIM OF A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY IS TO MAKE EACH INDIVIDUAL AWARE OF HIS BEHAVIOR AND THUS GAIN INSIGHT AND MOTIVATION TO SEEK HELP, EACH INDIVIDUAL SHOULD ACT AS HIS OWN CONTROL. SUCCESS OR FAILURE CANNOT BE MEASURED ONLY BY THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF RECIDIVISM. MEN WHO ARE LESS ALIENATED AND SUCCEED IN MAINTAINING THEMSELVES IN FREEDOM (EITHER PERMANANTLY OR FOR LONGER PERIODS OF TIME) COULD BE A BETTER INDICATION OF SUCCESS THAN THE LEGAL CRITERION OF RECIDIVISM. (FRENCH SUMMARY).
RE-EDUCATION & RESOCIALIZATION THROUGH DEVELOPING RELATIONSHIPS, RECIDIVISM & PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT & TYPES OF VIOLATIONS, PERSISTENT OFFENDERS, EVALUATION & FOLLOW-UP STUDY.

EJ108768.
ANTHONY, WILLIAM A.. BUELL, GREGORY J.
PREDICTING PSYCHIATRIC REHABILITATION OUTCOME USING DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: A REPLICATION.
JOURNAL OF COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY. 21. 5. 421-422. SEP 74.
CIJE1975.
75.
RESEARCH-PROJECTS PREDICTION THERAPEUTIC-ENVIRONMENT.
REPLICATION WAS UNDERTAKEN OF A RECENT STUDY CONDUCTED BY BUELL AND ANTHONY WHICH HAD FOUND THAT RECIDIVISM AND POSTHOSPITAL EMPLOYMENT COULD BE PREDICTED BY A SINGLE DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS HOSPITALIZATIONS AND EMPLOYMENT HISTORY, RESPECTIVELY. RESULTS OF THE REPLICATION WERE CONSISTENT FOR POSTHOSPITAL EMPLOYMENT BUT NOT FOR RECIDIVISM.

EJ031970.
AUN, EMIL MICHAEL.
STAYING FREE IS A JOB.
MANPOWER. 3. 1. 8-13. JAN '71.
CIJE1971.
71.

THIS SPECIAL ISSUE OF MANPOWER IS ENTITLED MAKING PRISON TRAINING WORK'.

2066 45-2.
BAER, DANIEL J.
TAXONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF MALE DELINQUENTS FROM AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL DATA AND SUBSEQUENT RECIDIVISM.
JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY. 1970. SEP. VOL. 76(1). 27-31.
71.

FROM A TAXONOMIC ANALYSIS OF A 75-ITEM BIOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTERED TO 60 MALE DELINQUENTS, 3 GROUPS WERE IDENTIFIED. ALTHOUGH NO SIGNIFICANT ASSOCIATION WAS FOUND BETWEEN TAXONOMIC CLASSIFICATION AND SUBSEQUENT RECIDIVISM, SOME TREND WAS EVIDENT. THE GROUP LOWEST IN RECIDIVISM ALSO HAD THE LOWEST PROPORTION OF STUBBORN CHILD-RUNAWAY OFFENDERS AND THE HIGHEST INCIDENCE OF LARCENY-THEFT DELINQUENTS. RESULTS SUGGEST THAT THE TAXONOMIC ANALYSIS OF AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL DATA MAY BE A USEFUL METHOD OF CLASSIFYING YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.
TAXONOMIC CLASSIFICATION & SUBSEQUENT RECIDIVISM, ANALYSIS OF AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL DATA, MALE DELINQUENTS.

ED083278.
BARTON, MARLIN. JENKINS, W. O.
THE MALADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR RECORD (MBR): A SCALE FOR THE ANALYSIS AND PREDICTION OF COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT AND RECIDIVISM OF OFFENDERS.
19 JAN 73.
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION (DOL), WASHINGTON, D.C. (FGK45110).
RIEFEB74.
74.

THIS REPORT DESCRIBES THE MALADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR RECORD (MBR), A BEHAVIORAL ASSESSMENT SCALE DEVELOPED FOR USE IN A LONGITUDINAL FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF RELEASED ADULT OFFENDERS. THE SCALE FOCUSED UPON THE IDENTIFICATION AND SPECIFICATION OF MALADAPTIVE BEHAVIORS THAT ARE ASSOCIATED WITH POSTRELEASE SUCCESS OR FAILURE, AND IS VALID FOR AND PREDICTIVE OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND RECIDIVISM. BECAUSE THE MBR SPECIFIES AREAS OF MALADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR FOR WHICH INTERVENTION IS NEEDED, THE DATA DERIVED AND VALIDATED WITH THIS SCALE PRESENT SIGNIFICANT IMPLICATIONS FOR COMMUNITY AND INSTITUTIONAL CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS WHICH SEEK TO MEASURE AND CONTROL THE VARIABLES THAT INFLUENCE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR.

5169 47-3.
BEIT-HALLAHMI, BENJAMIN.
MOTIVATION FOR MURDER: THE CASE OF G.
CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY & JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY, 1971, VOL. 17(1), 25-30.
71.

THE STUDY WAS BASED ON PSYCHOTHERAPY DONE WITH A CONVICTED MURDERER (IDENTIFIED AS G) IN A PRISON PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC. THE PSYCHODYNAMICS OF G S CRIME WERE DIVIDED INTO 3 PARTS: (A) BASIC MOTIVATION THE COMBINATION OF MURDEROUS AND INCESTUOUS IMPULSES, TRANSLATED INTO MURDER AND RAPE, WITH 1 WOMAN AS A VICTIM; (B) THE CHOICE OF THE SPECIFIC VICTIM; AND (C) THE MEANING OF THE MUTILATION, THE MOST BIZZARE PART OF THE CRIME. THE CASE OF G IS SEEN AS BEING AMAZINGLY SIMILAR TO THE CASE OF C.R. OR CHARLES, DESCRIBED BY LINDNER.
PSYCHOTHERAPY OF CONVICTED MURDERER, CASE REPORT.

ED012485.
BELL, PERRY B.
FEDERAL OFFENDERS REHABILITATION PROGRAM, A COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH TO STUDY THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURES AS AN ADDITIONAL RESOURCE IN THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS.
MAY67.
CUMRPTE.
68.
TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURES IN THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS, EIGHT INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS, COMPOSING THE FEDERAL OFFENDERS REHABILITATION PROGRAM, WERE INSTITUTED. THE PROGRAM IS FUNDED PARTIALLY BY GRANTS FROM THE SEVEN STATES INVOLVED AND PARTIALLY BY THE U.S. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION. AT THE CLOSE OF THE FIRST GRANT PERIOD, EACH PROJECT CONTRIBUTED PROGRESS REPORTS COMPRISED OF HISTORICAL INFORMATION, MAJOR PROBLEMS, EVALUATION, AND IMPLICATIONS FOR STATE PUBLIC OFFENDER PROGRAMS. SEVERAL OF THE PROJECTS, WHICH ARE LOCATED IN ATLANTA, CHICAGO, DENVER, PITTSBURGH, SAN ANTONIO, SEATTLE, SPRINGFIELD (ILLINOIS), AND TAMPA, MENTION COMMON PROBLEMS SUCH AS A NEED FOR READILY ACCESSIBLE FUNDS FOR CLIENTS WITH EMERGENCIES. SEATTLE AND DENVER SOLVED THIS BY UTILIZING A THIRD PARTY WHICH THEY SUBSEQUENTLY REIMBURSED WITH PROJECT FUNDS. SOME PROJECTS, NOTABLY ATLANTA, EXPERIENCED RELUCTANCE ON THE PART OF STATE OFFICIALS TO VIEW THEM AS PRIMARILY ENGAGED IN RESEARCH AND, THUS, TO APPROVE UNUSUAL INNOVATIONS. HOWEVER, IN TAMPA, WHERE CASE FUNDS ARE WHOLLY SUPPORTED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, INNOVATIONS HAVE BEEN INSTITUTED, INCLUDING THE PROVISION OF $75.00 PER WEEK FOR LIVING MAINTENANCE WHICH PERMITS CLIENTS TO GO TO FULL-TIME CLASSES OFFERED BY TH PROJECT. EVALUATIONS WERE OPTIMISTIC, ALTHOUGH PRELIMINARY RESULTS WERE DISAPPOINTING. THIS DOCUMENT WAS PREPARED FOR USE AT THE FEDERAL OFFENDERS REHABILITATION CONFERENCE (DENVER, MAY 14-17, 1967).

5009 50-3.
BERMAN, JOHN J.
PAROLEES PROBLEMS, ASPIRATIONS AND ATTITUDES.
DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL. APR 73 VOL 33(10-A) 5543.
73.

3842 52-2.
BINDER, ARNOLD. GREEN, ROBERT P. NEWKIRK, MARTHA.
UNIVERSITY-POLICE COOPERATIVE APPROACH TO JUVENILE DIVERSION: EVALUATING ITS APPLICABILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS.
JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. FAL 73 VOL 1(3) 255-258.
73.

DESCRIBES AN ASSESSMENT AND DISPOSITION PROGRAM FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN WHICH A CLOSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLICE AND MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS IS MAINTAINED TO TREAT SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND CONFORM TO LEGAL REQUIREMENTS. PLANS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH ARE OUTLINED AND ADVANTAGES OF THE PROGRAM ARE DISCUSSED. MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONAL-POLICE COOPERATIVE APPROACH TO JUVENILE DIVERSION, JUVENILE OFFENDERS, EVALUATION OF APPLICABILITY & EFFECTIVENESS.

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ANNOTATION:
DESCRIPTION OF A FOUR-STATE CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM IN WHICH INMATES, EX-OFFENDERS, PRISON GUARDS, AND COMMUNITY PERSONS BECOME CERTIFIED TEACHERS IN THEIR INSTITUTIONS AND IN REGULAR PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

ABSTRACT:
THIS TEACHER-PREPARATION PROGRAM, IN OPERATION IN MARYLAND, RHODE ISLAND, MINNESOTA, AND COLORADO SINCE 1973, IS FUNDED BY THE TEACHERS CORPS AND RUN BY THE UNION FOR EXPERIMENTING COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, A CONSORTIUM OF 33 INSTITUTIONS JOINED TOGETHER TO FOSTER RESEARCH, EXPERIMENTATION, AND CHANGE IN HIGHER EDUCATION. THIS MONOGRAPH FOCUSES ON THE SPECIAL ASPECTS OF INVOLVING INSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS IN TEACHER PREPARATION PROGRAMS, THE RATIONALE FOR DOING SO, AND SOME OF THE UNION'S PLANS TO HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE UNION EMPHASIZES TEACHER PREPARATION (A) IN ORDER TO ADDRESS INEQUITIES OF TRADITIONALLY BARRING EX-OFFENDERS FROM TEACHING; (B) BECAUSE EX-OFFENDERS OFTEN HAVE SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS, PARTICULARLY IN RELATING TO LOW SOCIOECONOMIC CLASS STUDENTS; AND (C) SO THAT PRESERVICE STUDENTS WILL LEARN BY TEACHING INMATES WHO NEED TO DEVELOP BASIC SKILLS OR PASS HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY TESTS. THE PROGRAM HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT (A) IT CAN ASSIST STUDENTS TO DEVELOP EFFECTIVE TEACHING SKILLS, ESPECIALLY FOR PROBLEM LEARNERS; (B) STUDENTS AND INMATES WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT THEIR COMMUNITIES IN NEEDY AREAS; AND (C) THE PROGRAM CAN SUCCEED EVEN WITHIN THE CONSTRAINTS OF THE PENAL SYSTEM. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

3164 50-2.
BLACK, A. A. GREGSON, R. A.
TIME PERSPECTIVE, PURPOSE IN LIFE, EXTRAVERSION AND NEUROTICISM IN NEW ZEALAND PRISONERS.
BRITISH JOURNAL OF SOCIAL & CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY. FEB 73 VOL 12(1) 50-60.
73.

STUDIED PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUNG ADULT CRIMINALS PRONE TO REOFFEND. 30 RECIDIVISTS, 30 1ST-SENTENCE PRISONERS, AND 30 NORMALS WERE COMPARED ON 5 MEASURES OF TIME PERSPECTIVE AND ON THE PURPOSE IN LIFE TEST AND THE EYSENCK PERSONALITY INVENTORY. RESULTS INDICATE THAT RECIDIVISTS FIND LITTLE PURPOSE IN LIFE AND, AT LEAST WHILE IN PRISON, THEY HAVE A RESTRICTED FUTURE TIME PERSPECTIVE AS WELL AS A HIGH LEVEL OF EMOTIONALITY OR NEUROTICISM. NO DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BETWEEN THE 3 GROUPS IN EITHER PAST TIME PERSPECTIVE OR EXTRAVERSION. PENOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS ARE CONSIDERED BRIEFLY. (41 REF.).
EXTROVERSION & NEUROTICISM & FUTURE TIME PERSPECTIVE & PURPOSE IN LIFE, RECIDIVISM, RECIDIVISTS VS. 1ST OFFENDERS.

ED109642.
BLAKE, HOWARD E., SACKETT, DUANE H.
CURRICULUM FOR IMPROVING COMMUNICATION SKILLS: A LANGUAGE ARTS HANDBOOK FOR USE IN CORRECTIONS. A MONOGRAPH SERIES FOR CORRECTIONAL EDUCATORS NO. 3.
FEB 75.

IN THE FIRST PART OF THIS HANDBOOK, DESIGNED ESPECIALLY FOR THE HIGHLY TRANSIENT STUDENT IN A COUNTY JAIL OR PRISON, SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS CENTRAL TO EDUCATION WITHIN THE PRISON ENVIRONMENT ARE DISCUSSED. SUCH ISSUES AS OPTIMUM SCHEDULING OF CLASS TIME, THE EMPLOYMENT OF TUTOR AND PEER HELP, THE UTILITY AND APPROPRIATENESS OF REWARDS FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM, AND THE NEED FOR BASIC OUTLINES OF OBJECTIVES FOR BOTH TEACHER AND STUDENT ARE ALSO CONSIDERED. DATA, WHICH IS INCLUDED IN THIS HANDBOOK, INDICATES IMPROVEMENT IN THE SELF-CONCEPT AND ATTITUDES OF STUDENTS IN THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP ORIGINALLY EXPOSED TO THIS CURRICULUM. THE SECOND HALF OF THE BOOK OFFERS ENRICHMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE COMMUNICATION SKILLS WHICH ARE DESIGNED TO REVOLVE AROUND STUDENT PARTICIPATION AND DISCUSSION. EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON THE STUDENT'S ORAL LANGUAGE AS THE BASIS FOR READING, AND EACH ACTIVITY IS DESIGNED TO INSURE SUCCESS FOR THE LEARNER. ACTIVITIES ARE STRUCTURED TO INCREASE THE STUDENT'S AWARENESS AND POSITIVE ACCEPTANCE OF SELF.

6791 49-4.
BONACICH, PHILLIP.
NORMS AND COHESION AS ADAPTIVE RESPONSES TO POTENTIAL CONFLICT: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY.
SOCIOMETRY. SEP 72 VOL 35(3) 357-375.
72.
ARGUES THAT THE PRISONERS DILEMMA (PD) GAME IS A PROTOTYPE OF THE PROBLEMS OF ORDER AND COLLECTIVE ACTION, WHICH ARE BOTH TYPES OF CONFLICT BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE GOALS. AN INDEX OF DILEMMA, D, IS PRESENTED TO CHARACTERIZE SITUATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE DEGREE OF CONFLICT BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE GOALS. IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT GROUP NORMS AND GROUP SOLIDARITY ARE MECHANISMS GROUPS DEVISE TO INCREASE COOPERATION IN PD-LIKE SITUATIONS. RESULTS OF A 5-PERSON PD GAME WITH 120 COLLEGE STUDENTS AS SS SHOW THAT AN INCREASE IN D LEADS TO AN INCREASE IN GROUP FRIENDLINESS, AND IN ATTEMPTS BY GROUP MEMBERS TO DEFINE THE POTENTIAL NONCOOPERATOR AS IMMORAL AND UNTRUSTWORTHY. THUS, AN INCREASE IN THE POTENTIAL FOR CONFLICT WITHIN GROUPS CAN LEAD TO STRENGTHENED GROUP NORMS AND COHESION IF THIS CONFLICT IS OF THE SORT DESCRIBED BY THE PRISONERS DILEMMA. THIS IS CONTRARY TO THE PREVALENT CONCEPTION THAT NORMS ARISE FROM AN IDENTITY OF INTERESTS BETWEEN GROUP MEMBERS.
NORMS & COHESION AS ADAPTIVE RESPONSES, COPING WITH POTENTIAL CONFLICT IN PRISONERS DILEMMA-LIKE SITUATIONS, COLLEGE STUDENTS.

87c1 57-3.
BONACICH, PHILLIP.
SECRECY AND SOLIDARITY.
SOCIOMETRY. SEP 72 VOL 35(3) 200-208.
72.
TESTED THE HYPOTHESIS THAT GROUPS IN PRISONERS' DILEMMA-LIKE SITUATIONS THAT CANNOT SANCTION NONCOOPERATORS (BECAUSE THEY CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED) WILL BE MORE COHESIVE AND WILL HAVE STRONGER NORMS AGAINST NONCOOPERATION THAN WILL GROUPS IN WHICH A NONCOOPERATOR CAN BE IDENTIFIED. THIS HYPOTHESIS WAS DERIVED FROM THE ASSUMPTION THAT GROUP NORMS AND GROUP COHESION ARE BOTH USED BY GROUPS TO CONTROL THEIR MEMBERS WHEN THERE IS A CONFLICT BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE GOALS. WHEN GROUPS CANNOT IDENTIFY NONCOOPERATORS, THE COST OF NONCOOPERATION IS REDUCED AND THE INTENSITY OF THE CONFLICT BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE INTERESTS IS INCREASED. IT WAS ALSO HYPOTHESIZED THAT THE GROUP REACTION TO CONFLICT BETWEEN COLLECTIVE AND INDIVIDUAL INTERESTS WOULD NOT BE DIFFERENT IF THE CONFLICT TOOK THE FORM OF A "PROBLEM OF ORDER" OR A "PROBLEM OF COLLECTIVE ACTION." IN A LABORATORY EXPERIMENT WITH 128 SS, THESE HYPOTHESES WERE VERIFIED.
GROUP NORMS CONCERNING COOPERATION, GROUP COHESION & REACTION TO CONFLICT BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL & COLLECTIVE INTERESTS, SS IN PRISONER'S DILEMMA-LIKE SITUATIONS.

ED012917.
BOYLES, GARY.
THE EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS OF PRISONERS.
MAY67.
CUMREPTD.
6P.
INSTRUMENTS TO ASSESS PRISONERS' VOCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS AND THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARD WORK WERE COMPLETED BY 175 INMATES IN NORTH DAKOTA IN THE SPRING OF 1966. UPON RELEASE, 35 PERCENT PLANNED TO GET MORE EDUCATION, 52 PERCENT PLANNED TO GET A JOB, SEVEN PERCENT PLANNED TO WORK AT HOME, AND SIX PERCENT HAD NO DEFINITE PLANS. SATISFACTION WITH ASSISTANCE IN OCCUPATIONAL PLANNING WAS INDICATED BY 55 PERCENT AND SATISFACTION WITH EDUCATIONAL PLANNING WAS INDICATED BY 45 PERCENT. THE NINE VOCATIONAL COURSES IN WHICH AT LEAST 20 INMATES EXPRESSED AN INTEREST WERE -- (1) HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, (2) WELDING, (3) AUTO MECHANICS, (4) AUTO BODY REBUILDING, (5) FARM MANAGEMENT, (6) BRICKLAYING, (7) CARPENTRY, (8) FARM EQUIPMENT MECHANICS, AND (9) BARBERING. PERMANENT JOBS WERE DESIRED BY 90 PERCENT, AND WELL-PAID JOBS WERE DESIRED BY TEN PERCENT OF THE RESPONDENTS. INTERESTING WORK AND A STABLE, SECURE FUTURE WERE THE TWO FEATURES MOST OFTEN CONSIDERED IMPORTANT. YOUNGER OFFENDERS MOST OFTEN EXPRESSED AN INTEREST IN EDUCATION, WHILE OLDER OFFENDERS DESIRED A JOB.

EJ103246.
BREED, ALLEN F.
MOJAVE DESERT DIARY.
PARKS AND RECREATION. 9. 9. 40-3,68-70. SEP 74.
75.
THIS IS AN ACCOUNT OF A TRIP TO THE MOJAVE DESERT SPONSORED BY THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY'S COMMUNITY PAROLE CENTER FOR WARDS WHO ARE SELECTED ON THE BASIS OF THEIR POTENTIAL FOR GROWTH AND THEIR ABILITY TO MAKE A CONNECTION BETWEEN WHAT THEY DO IN THE WILDERNESS AND WHAT THEY DO ON THE STREETS.

3865 54-2.
BRODSKY, ANNETTE M.
PLANNING FOR THE FEMALE OFFENDER: DIRECTIONS FOR THE FUTURE.
CRIMINAL JUSTICE & BEHAVIOR. DEC 74 VOL 1(4) 392-400.
74.

DISCUSSES ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION FOR FEMALE OFFENDERS IN LIGHT OF THE CHANGING CHARACTERISTICS AND SIZE OF THE FEMALE OFFENDER POPULATION. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT A MOVE BE MADE TOWARD COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT, DECRIMINALIZATION OF NONVICTIM OFFENSES, AND ATTENTION TO THE FAMILY AND VOCATIONAL NEEDS OF WOMEN OFFENDERS.
CHANGING CHARACTERISTICS & SIZE OF OFFENDER POPULATION, ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION, FEMALE OFFENDERS.

05542 42- .
BRODSKY, STANLEY L.
THE WAYTE METHOD FOR INVESTIGATING SELF-PERCEPTIONS.
JOURNAL OF PROJECTIVE TECHNIQUES + PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT. 67, 31(2) 60-64.
67.

THE WHO ARE YOU TECHNIQUE OF INVESTIGATION SELF-PERCEPTIONS WAS EXTENDED INTO PAST, FUTURE, AND IDEAL DIMENSIONS BY ADDITIONALLY ASKING SS WHO HAVE YOU BEEN, WHO WILL YOU BE, AND WHO WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE. WHO-ARE-YOU-TIME-EXTENSION (WAYTE) COMPARISONS OF 232 PRISONERS, 55 ARMY NEUROPSYCHIATRIC SPECIALISTS, 77 COLLEGE MEN, AND 67 COLLEGE WOMEN WERE MADE FOR 12 SCORING CATEGORIES AND FOR CONTENTMENT ACROSS TIME. PATTERNS OF DIFFERENCES WERE NOTED AND THE WAYTE METHOD WAS VIEWED AS HAVING POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER SELF-CONCEPT RESEARCH.
WHO ARE YOU TIME EXTENSION, SELF-PERCEPTIONS IN PAST + FUTURE + IDEAL.

1462 46-1.
BRUDSKY, STANLEY L.
THE PRISONER AS AGENT OF ATTITUDE CHANGE: A STUDY OF PRISON PROFILES EFFECTS.
BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY. 1970, JUL, VOL. 10(3), 280-285.
71.
INVESTIGATED 1 OF THE OFTEN-CITED GOALS OF THE PRISONER-SPEAKERS PROGRAMS, I.E. IF YOUTH ATTITUDES TOWARD THE PUNISHMENT OF CRIMINALS AND ATTITUDES TOWARD PRISONS WERE MODIFIED AS A RESULT OF BEING EXPOSED TO THE PROGRAMS. THE ISSUE OF PRISON PROFILES AS A DETERRENT TO CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR WAS NOT TESTED. AN APPROPRIATE TESTING OF THIS ISSUE WOULD REQUIRE THE USE OF EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS EXPOSED TO THE PRISON PROFILES AND CONTROL GROUPS, AS WELL AS FOLLOW-UPS AND ESTABLISHMENT OF CRITERIA OF CRIMINALITY. FOR THE PRESENT STUDY ONLY A SMALL SAMPLE OF BEHAVIOR, I.E. ATTITUDES, WAS STUDIED, AND THIS UNDER SOME RELATIVELY LIMITED CONDITIONS. THERE WERE OTHER FACTORS PRESENT, SUCH AS BEING IN THE PRISON ITSELF, BEING PART OF A TOUR, AND, IN THE CASE OF THE STUDENTS, BEING PART OF A CLASS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE PRESENT STUDY REPRESENTS A FIRST STEP TOWARDS QUANTIFYING THE EFFECTS OF THIS WIDELY SPREADING PHENOMENON OF PRISONER-SPEAKING GROUPS. CONSIDERABLY MORE RESEARCH IS NEEDED TO UNDERSTAND BEHAVIORAL AS WELL AS ATTITUDINAL CHANGE IN DIFFERENT AUDIENCES AND IN VARYING KINDS OF PRESENTATIONS.
ATTITUDE TOWARD PUNISHMENT OF CRIMINALS & PRISONS, CHANGE AFTER EXPOSURE TO PRISONER-SPEAKERS PROGRAMS.

7297 47-4.
BROWN, BARRY S. SPEVACEK, JOHN D.
WORK RELEASE IN COMMUNITY AND INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS.
CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY & JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY. 1971, VOL. 17(3), 35-42.
71.

2 SIMILAR GROUPS WERE MOVED TO A WORK RELEASE FACILITY LOCATED IN THE COMMUNITY (N = 17) OR WITHIN A SECTION OF THE PRISON SYSTEM (N = 20). 2 BASIC TESTING INSTRUMENTS (A SERIES OF SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL TESTS) WERE USED ON A BEFORE-AFTER BASIS TO HAVE ALL SS RATE: MYSELF, MY FUTURE, THE PRISON, WORK RELEASE, A JOB, AND MY HOME. PLACEMENT IN THE COMMUNITY RESULTED IN A GREATER ATTITUDINAL CHANGE AND APPEARED TO LEAD TO A GREATER REDUCTION OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AS WELL AS THE PHYSICAL DISTANCE BETWEEN THE CLIENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT TO WHICH HE HAD TO MAKE ADJUSTMENT. TO THE EXTENT THAT A CRITICAL ASSESSMENT OF ONE'S PLACE IN THE WORLD IS 1 GOAL OF THE WORK RELEASE PROGRAM, COMMUNITY PLACEMENT APPEARS CLEARLY MORE EFFECTIVE THAN INSTITUTIONAL PLACEMENT. THESE FINDINGS HAVE IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS FOR EFFORTS AT REHABILITATION (E. G. IT WOULD BE MOST USEFUL TO LOCATE EACH WORK RELEASE PROGRAM AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO THE ACTUAL COMMUNITY TO WHICH THE CLIENT IS RETURNING).
WORK RELEASE IN COMMUNITY VS. PRISON SYSTEM, CRIMINALS.

3862 53-2.
BROWN, BARRY S. SCHUMAN, ALAN M.
A CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM FOR THE NOT TOO DISTANT FUTURE.
COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH JOURNAL. SPR 74 VOL 10(1) 33-40.
74.
PROPOSES A PROGRAM OF CORRECTIONAL ADVOCACY CONSTRUCTED ON THE FOUNDATION OF AN EXISTING SYSTEM OF PAROLE SUPERVISION. KEY PERSONS IN SUCH A PROGRAM WOULD BE COMMUNITY CONSULTANTS AND AIDES WHOSE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES WOULD BE TO MAINTAIN AND STRENGTHEN, OR TO ESTABLISH, PROSOCIAL REFERENCE GROUPS IN THE COMMUNITY CAPABLE OF MITIGATING THE EFFECT OF THE ASOCIAL AND ANTISOCIAL REFERENCE GROUPS AT WORK IN THE INSTITUTION. THESE EFFORTS WOULD BE INITIATED AS SOON AS AN INDIVIDUAL IS ADMITTED INTO A CORRECTIONAL SETTING AND WOULD CONTINUE FOR A TIME BEYOND RELEASE, THEREBY PROVIDING A CONTINUITY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES RARELY ENCOUNTERED IN CURRENT PRACTICE. COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL ADVOCACY PROGRAM, CONTINUITY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES.

5362 58-3.
BROWN, T. D.
PERSONALITY TRAITS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS.
PERCEPTUAL & MOTOR SKILLS. APR 76 VOL 42(2) 467-470.
76.

A STUDY OF ENLISTED MALE US AIR FORCE PERSONNEL AT ONE MIDWEST AIR FORCE BASE FOUND A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY TRAITS WITH OFFENDERS' FREQUENCY OF MOVING VIOLATIONS. THE 52 SS WHO RECEIVED 1 OR 2 MOVING VIOLATIONS WERE MORE EMOTIONALLY STABLE (ON THE 16 PF, THE MOTIVATION ANALYSIS TEST, AND THE TENSION REDUCTION TEST) THAN THE 33 NONOFFENDERS AND THE 18 CHRONIC OFFENDERS. DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS SHOWED SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE PERSONALITY

1218 47-1.
BUKATMAN, BARRY A. FOY, JAMES L. DEGRAZIA, EDWARD.
WHAT IS COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL.
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY. 1971, MAR, VOL. 127(9), 1225-1229.
71.
PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN DETERMINING A DEFENDANT S COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL ARE OFTEN AN OUTGROWTH OF CONFUSED EVALUATIONS. A POSSIBLE REMEDY EXISTS IN SETTING UP EVALUATION CRITERIA RELEVANT TO THE LEGAL SITUATION AND TO THE DEFINITION OF COMPETENCY. THESE SHOULD FOCUS ON INFORMATION ABOUT THE DEFENDANT S UNDERSTANDING OF HIS PREDICAMENT, THE DEFENDANT S FUTURE BEHAVIOR, AND THE CLIENT-LAWYER RELATIONSHIP. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT AN ADEQUATE COMPETENCY EXAMINATION FOCUSES ON DEFENDANT AND LAWYER TOGETHER.
DEFENDANT S COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL & CLIENT-LAWYER RELATIONSHIP.

ED054491.
BURCHARD, JOHN D.
BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION WITH DELINQUENTS: SOME UNFORSEEN CONTINGENCIES
MAR 71.
RIEJAN72.
72.

WITH THE RECOGNITION OF A FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH IT OCCURS, AND HENCE OF THE APPROPRIATENESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION, THERE HAS BEEN AN INCREASING APPEAL FOR THE USE OF BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION WITH CRIMINALS AND DELINQUENTS. THIS HAS LED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANY SOUND PROGRAMS IN THE AREA OF PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION. TWO PROGRAMS OF EACH TYPE ARE DESCRIBED. AT THE SAME TIME, HOWEVER, THERE ARE SEVERAL ISSUES WHICH PRESENTLY PLAGUE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION. IN GENERAL, THESE ISSUES RELATE TO THE NEED TO ESTABLISH BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION PROGRAMS ON AN EMPIRICAL OR ANALYTICAL BASIS, THE NEED TO FOCUS UPON POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS WHICH ARE INCOMPATIBLE WITH LONG-RANGE GOALS, AND FINALLY THE NEED TO GO BEYOND A DEMONSTRATION OF THE POWER OF BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION AND FOCUS ON PROBLEMS OF GENERALIZATION, BRINGING THE BEHAVIOR UNDER THE CONTROL OF NATURAL CONTINGENCIES.

ED105276.
VOLUNTEER ADULT BASIC READING TUTORIAL PROGRAM: FINAL SPECIAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECT REPORT.
31 MAR 74.
BUREAU OF ADULT, VOCATIONAL, AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION (DHEW/OE), WASHINGTON, D.C. DIV. OF ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMS. (88B11147).
RIESEP75.
75.

A DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ESTABLISHED EIGHT SELF-SUPPORTING, VOLUNTEER-STAFFED ADULT BASIC READING TUTORIAL PROGRAMS IN CONNECTICUT, SEVEN IN MASSACHUSETTS, AND ONE IN CENTRAL NEW YORK CITY. LITERACY VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA (LVA) TUTORS ALSO HELPED ADULT BASIC EDUCATION STUDENTS, TUTORED INMATES AND TRAINED INMATE TUTORS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, AND TRAINED COLLEGE STUDENTS AS TUTORS. LIBRARIES AND BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL FIRMS ALSO BECAME INVOLVED IN LVA PROGRAMS: MATERIALS DEVELOPED IN THE COURSE OF THE PROJECT WERE TWO GUIDES AND A DIAGNOSTIC READING TEST. AN 18-HOUR LVA TUTOR TRAINING WORKSHOP WAS REFINED AND IMPROVED. A PORTION OF THE REPORT DESCRIBES THE BACKGROUND, ORGANIZATION, AND PURPOSE OF LVA, TOUCHING ON VARIOUS SERVICES AND TECHNIQUES. NEXT, A SECTION DESCRIBES THE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT IN EACH OF THE THREE YEARS IN EACH LOCATION. THE SUMMARY DISCUSSES INFORMALLY THE SUBJECTS OF VOLUNTARISM AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND THEN FOCUSES ON PROGRAM OBJECTIVES (SETTING UP A PILOT PROJECT FOR POSSIBLE REPLICATION, SUPPLEMENTING STATE ABE PROGRAMS, AND SURVIVING BEYOND THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION FUNDING PERIOD); MAJOR PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED DURING THE PROJECT; AND THE RESULTS OF AN INDEPENDENT EVALUATION, PRESENTED AS A SEPARATE 30-PAGE SECTION COVERING STRUCTURE, FISCAL PROCEDURES, RELATION TO OTHER PROGRAMS, STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES, AND MATERIALS. AN EVALUATION WORKSHEET IS APPENDED.

ED042826.
BURKE, DAVID.
UPWARD BOUND/LOS ANGELES COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT PROGRAM REPORT.
69.
RIEJAN71.
71.
DURING THE SUMMER OF 1969, 16 YOUTHS FROM THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT'S FACILITIES PARTICIPATED IN THE UPWARD BOUND PROGRAM AT THE CLAREMONT COLLEGES TOGETHER WITH 60 OTHER STUDENTS FROM SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES. THIS PROGRAM WAS ESTABLISHED TO PROVIDE THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT WITH INFORMATION USEFUL IN ESTABLISHING SIMILAR JOINT PROGRAMS WITH OTHER PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. GOALS OF THE PROGRAM WERE TO: MOTIVATE THE PROBATIONERS, RAISE EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS, REDUCE CONTACTS WITH THE POLICE, AND REDUCE RECIDIVISM. PART I OF THE REPORT CONTAINS IMPRESSIONS ABOUT THE PROGRAM GATHERED THROUGH INTERVIEWS WITH STUDENTS AND STAFF. THE FINDINGS WERE THAT: ORIENTATION AND SELECTION PROCEDURES WERE INADEQUATE; SOME STAFF WERE TOO YOUNG, WITH A RESULTING LACK OF AUTHORITY IN HANDLING BEHAVIOR AND DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS; AND, THE ACADEMIC COMPONENT WAS NOT SUFFICIENT. STUDENTS, HOWEVER, FELT THE PROGRAM WAS VALUABLE AND THAT A CONTINUING RELATIONSHIP WOULD BE BENEFICIAL. STUDENTS ALSO THOUGHT THAT THEIR MOTIVATION AND ASPIRATION HAD INCREASED, BUT DOUBTED ANY EFFECT ON FUTURE RECIDIVISM. PART II OF THE REPORT CONTAINS TESTING AND PERSONAL DATA ON THE PROBATIONERS, FOCUSING ON SOME INTELLECTUALLY TALENTED YOUTH. PART III CONTAINS PROGRAM ALTERNATIVES TO COUNTERPRODUCTIVE JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED. NOT AVAILABLE IN HARD COPY DUE TO MARGINAL LEGIBILITY OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

ED097527.
CARLSON, NORMAN A.
INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS AT THE FEDERAL YOUTH CORRECTIONAL CENTER, PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA..
19 JUL 74.
RIEMAR75.
75.
THE NEW FEDERAL YOUTH CENTER IN PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA IS ATTEMPTING TO PIONEER IN SUCCESSFUL WAYS OF CORRECTING OFFENDERS. CONSTRUCTED AT A COST OF FIVE AND ONE HALF MILLION DOLLARS, THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION OFFERS MANY INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS. AS PART OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS BUILDING PROGRAM, THREE OBJECTIVES ARE TO BE KEPT IN MIND: (1) TO REDUCE CRITICAL OVERCROWDING RESULTING FROM THE SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN COMMITMENTS FROM FEDERAL COURTS, (2) TO PROVIDE SMALLER INSTITUTIONS WITH ENVIRONMENTS DESIGNED TO FACILITATE CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS AND MEET THE HUMAN NEED FOR PRIVACY AND DIGNITY, AND (3) TO EVENTUALLY REPLACE OUR LARGE ANTIQUATED PENITENTIARIES. PAST CHANGES WITH POSITIVE EFFECTS WILL BE RETAINED. THESE PROGRAMS INCLUDE VOCATIONAL AND ACADEMIC TRAINING, INDUSTRIAL TRAINING, WORK AND STUDY RELEASE, COLLEGE-LEVEL COURSES, AND A WIDE RANGE OF INTENSIVE COUNSELING. ONE INNOVATIVE PROGRAM AT PLEASANTON WILL BE ITS CCCORRECTIONS PROGRAM, AN OPPORTUNITY FOR MALE AND FEMALE OFFENDERS TO WORK TOGETHER--A MAJOR STEP TOWARD NORMALIZATION. THE FUNCTIONAL UNIT CONCEPT WILL UTILIZE SMALL HOUSING AREAS HANDLING 60 OR FEWER INMATES. EACH OF THESE FUNCTIONAL UNITS HAS ITS OWN RESIDENT STAFF. THESE PROGRAMS ATTEMPT TO RESOLVE THE PROBLEMS INHERENT IN LARGER FACILITIES AND MORE SUCCESSFULLY DEAL WITH REHABILITATIVE NEEDS OF THE YOUNG OFFENDER.

ED090371.
CARLSON, NORMAN A.
USING COMMUNITY RESOURCES TO RE-INTEGRATE EX-OFFENDERS INTO SOCIETY.
15 MAR 74.
RIESEP74.
74.
A CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM CANNOT BE STRONGER THAN ITS WEAKEST LINK, AND CORRECTIONS HAS BEEN THE WEAKEST COMPONENT IN OUR SYSTEM FOR FAR TOO LONG. TODAY'S CHALLENGE IS THAT OF BRINGING TOGETHER CONCERNED CITIZENS, PUBLIC AGENCIES, AND PRIVATE AGENCIES IN AN EFFORT TO CREATE A CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM THAT WORKS. CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS CAN ACCOMPLISH NOTHING IF THERE IS NO PLACE, NO WORK, AND NO SECOND CHANCE IN THE COMMUNITY FOR THE EX-OFFENDER. RECOGNITION OF THIS SITUATION IS BRINGING ABOUT CHANGES IN LEGISLATION AND ATTITUDES, AND, MOST IMPORTANT, THE CREATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS, OF WHICH JOB THERAPY IS ONE OF THE MORE EFFECTIVE VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS. THE FEDERAL SYSTEM NOW OPERATES 15 SUCH FACILITIES AND HAS OUTSIDE CONTRACTS FOR OVER 100 OTHERS. BOTH FEDERAL AND STATE PRISONS ARE CRITICALLY OVERCROWDED, AND, IN ADDITION, WE NOW RECOGNIZE THAT MORE THAN MERE INCARCERATION IS NEEDED TO CHANGE OR DETER OFFENDERS. WE HAVE A DESPERATE NEED FOR BETTER FACILITIES AND MORE, BETTER TRAINED, AND BETTER PAID PERSONNEL SO THAT OUR CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM CAN PROVIDE FOR THE HUMAN NEEDS OF PRIVACY AND DIGNITY. THIS MUST BE COUPLED WITH COMMUNITY BASED, PUBLICLY SUPPORTED PROGRAMS ON A PERSON-TO-PERSON BASIS, SO THAT THE EX-OFFENDER'S INTENTIONS TO MAKE GOOD CAN BE REALIZED.

ED106464.
CARLSON, NORMAN A.
CORRECTIONS--PAST AND PRESENT.
13 FEB 75.
RIEOCT75.
75.
TODAY WE HONOR CHARLIE LANKFORD, A FORMER PRISON INMATE, WHO HAS TURNED HIS BACK ON CRIME AND IS NOW INVOLVED IN REHABILITATION EFFORTS IN FAIRFAX COUNTY. SADLY, CHARLIE IS THE EXCEPTION; OUR EFFORTS TOWARD REHABILITATION HAVE GENERALLY FAILED. IN RECENT YEARS, EMPHASIS ON REHABILITATION AND DIAGNOSIS HAS TAKEN PRECEDENCE OVER PROTECTING SOCIETY, CREATING AN UNBALANCED SYSTEM OF CORRECTIONS. WE CANNOT DIAGNOSE CRIME AS IF IT WERE A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISEASE; WE CANNOT PRESCRIBE A PRECISE TREATMENT OR GUARANTEE A CURE. TO DEVELOP A MORE RATIONAL SYSTEM OF CORRECTION WE MUST IMPROVE OUR LOCAL JAILS, AND DECIDE WHICH TYPES OF OFFENDERS WE WANT TO INCARCERATE. I WOULD CERTAINLY INCLUDE THE VIOLENT OFFENDER, THE REPEAT OFFENDER, AND THE WHITE-COLLAR CRIMINAL, AND KEEP OUT OF JAIL THE YOUNGER FIRST OFFENDERS, THE ALCOHOLICS, AND THOSE FOUND GUILTY OF NON-SUPPORT OF THEIR FAMILIES. THESE PEOPLE BELONG IN COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS. IN REFORMING OUR PRISONS, WE SHOULD BUILD SMALLER, MORE MANAGEABLE INSTITUTIONS, AND LOCATE THEM NEAR LARGE URBAN CENTERS WHERE ADEQUATE EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL, AND STAFFING NEEDS CAN BE PROVIDED. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL INSITUTE OF CORRECTIONS IS A RECENT STEP TOWARD PROVIDING A MECHANISM BY WHICH CONGRESS CAN PROVIDE FUNDS TO HELP IMPROVE CORRECTIONS AT THE REGIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS.

ED032409.
COHEN, FRED.
THE LEGAL CHALLENGE TO CORRECTIONS: IMPLICATIONS FOR MANPOWER AND TRAINING.
MAR 69.
RIEJAN70.
70.
WORKERS IN THE FIELD OF CORRECTIONS WILL FIND IN THIS CONSULTANT'S PAPER AN EXAMINATION OF: (1) LEGAL CHANGES OUTSIDE THE AREA OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS WHICH HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR CORRECTIONS, (2) LEGAL CHANGES WITHIN THE AREA OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS, AND (3) LEGAL NORMS AS A BACKGROUND FOR ANALYZING PROBLEMS IN THE AREA OF CORRECTIONS. INTENDED AS A READY REFERENCE, AND AS TRAINING MATERIAL, THE PAPER IS ELABORATELY DOCUMENTED. THE FIVE MAJOR SECTIONS CONCERN: (1) THE BROAD CONTEXT OF LEGAL CHANGE IN AREAS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITY, (2) SENTENCING, (3) PROBATION AND PAROLE, (4) IMPRISONMENT AND THE LOSS AND RESTORATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS, AND (5) THE JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS. THERE IS A PRESSING NEED FOR A MODEL CODE OF CORRECTIONAL PROCEDURE, AND POSSIBLE APPROACHES TO AND SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES INVOLVED IN THE DRAFTING OF SUCH A CODE ARE DISCUSSED. A SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT IS AVAILABLE AS VT 008 898.

EJ137643.
COLLINGWOOD, THOMAS R. AND OTHERS.
AN HRD APPROACH TO POLICE DIVERSION FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS.
PERSONNEL AND GUIDANCE JOURNAL. 54. 8. 435-437. APR 76.
CIJE1976.
76.
DESCRIBES AN INNOVATIVE YOUTH SERVICES PROGRAM, AN OPERATIONAL UNIT OF THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, WHICH HAS DRASTICALLY REDUCED THE REARREST/RECIDIVISM RATE FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS. THE PROGRAM TEACHES THREE BASIC SKILLS: PHYSICAL FITNESS, INTERPERSONAL SKILLS AND STUDY SKILLS.

ED025601.
COLLINS, JOSEPH W. JR.. WEISBERG, RICHARD.
TRAINING NEEDS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. MANPOWER RESEARCH BULLETIN 8.
APR 66.
RIEMAY69.
69.
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT PROGRAMS; MDTA PROGRAMS.
THIS REPORT PRESENTS AN ANALYSIS OF THE SPECIAL TRAINING NEEDS OF INMATES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RECOGNITION OF THE CONTRIBUTION THAT OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING CAN MAKE IN RESTORING THE EX-PRISONER AS A PRODUCTIVE MEMBER OF OUR SOCIETY AND REDUCING THE GREAT RECIDIVISM. THE BULLETIN PRESENTS A PROFILE OF CHARACTERISTICS OF PRISON INMATES AND ANALYZES SOME OF THE HANDICAPS THEY FACE IN THE JOB MARKET. ALTHOUGH MORE THAN 100,000 PERSONS LEAVE FEDERAL AND STATE PRISONS EACH YEAR, FEW OF THEM RECEIVE THE KIND OF TRAINING IN PRISON WHICH WOULD ENABLE THEM TO COMPETE SUCCESSFULLY FOR JOBS. AT LEAST ONE-THIRD OF ALL RELEASES FROM FEDERAL AND STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS RETURN AS PRISONERS. SPECIFIC TOPICS COVERED IN THIS REPORT INCLUDE: THE KINDS OF JOBS HELD BEFORE IMPRISONMENT, THE TRAINING AND EDUCATION AVAILABLE IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, AND THE EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE OF RELEASES.

ED094835.
THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES IN CORRECTIONS: AN EMERGING PARTNERSHIP.
JUN 73.
RIEDEC74.
74.
THE PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE TO CONSOLIDATE THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM AND THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM ARE PRESENTED. THE CONFERENCE OBJECTIVES WERE: (1) TO GENERATE POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS TO THE IDENTIFIED NEEDS, (2) TO SUGGEST STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION, AND (3) TO IDENTIFY PROBABLE FUNDING RESOURCES. THE PARTICIPANTS MET IN FOUR WORKSHOPS: I. EXPANDED EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESIDENTS AND STAFF WITHIN ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS; II. AND III. SUPPORTIVE SERVICES FOR EX-OFFENDERS ON CAMPUS AND IN COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS; AND IV. COORDINATION OF PROGRAMS AND SERVICES. THE REPORTS OF THE WORKSHOP COMPRISE THE PROCEEDINGS. APPENDIXES PROVIDE THE CONFERENCE SCHEDULE, SUGGESTIONS FOR WORKSHOP CHAIRMEN, IDENTIFIED NEEDS FOR EACH OF THE WORKSHOPS, RANKS OF NEED PRIORITIES TALLY SHEET, A SOLUTION MATRIX, POTENTIAL FOR IMPLEMENTATION TALLY SHEET, AND THE WELCOMING STATEMENT.

EJ062425.
CONRAD, JOHN J.
PERCEPTIONS OF JUVENILES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.
JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF PERCEPTION. 7. 1. 17-25.
SPR 72.

A STUDY OF THE DELINQUENT SUBCULTURE IN LARGE INSTITUTIONS; NEITHER HISTORY NOR CURRENT RECIDIVISM RATES CONFIRM THAT ANY CHANGE IN THE ATTITUDES AND VALUES WHICH CAUSE DEVIANT BEHAVIORAL MANIFESTATIONS TAKE PLACE AS A RESULT OF PURELY NEGATIVE EXPERIENCES.

9283 47-5.
COOK, ROYER F. ROSEN, ROBERT M. PACHT, ASHER.
PORNOGRAPHY AND THE SEX OFFENDER: PATTERNS OF PREVIOUS EXPOSURE AND AROUSAL EFFECTS OF PORNOGRAPHIC STIMULI.
JOURNAL OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY. 1971, DEC, VOL. 55(6), 503-511.
71.

SHOWED 63 MALE SEX AND 66 MALE CRIMINAL CODE OFFENDERS A SERIES OF 26 SLIDES DEPICTING DIFFERENT SEXUAL BEHAVIORS. 55 WERE ALSO INTERVIEWED ABOUT THEIR PAST EXPOSURE TO PORNOGRAPHY. NO DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BETWEEN THE 2 GROUPS ON THE MEASURE OF RATED OVERALL SEXUAL AROUSAL TO THE SLIDES. NUMEROUS DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BETWEEN THE 2 GROUPS IN THEIR PAST EXPOSURE TO PORNOGRAPHY: SEX OFFENDERS GENERALLY EXPERIENCED LESS FREQUENT AND MILDER EXPOSURE TO PORNOGRAPHY THAN DID THE CRIMINAL CODE OFFENDERS. FACTOR ANALYSES OF AROUSAL RATINGS TO THE DIFFERENT SLIDES IDENTIFIED SEVERAL AROUSAL FACTORS AND SUGGESTED POSSIBLE DIFFERNTIAL RELATIONS TO TYPE OF SEX OFFENSE.
PORNOGRAPHY, AROUSAL & PREVIOUS EXPOSURE, SEX & CRIMINAL OFFENDERS.

9335 46-5.
COOKE, GERALD. HOBEY, AMES.
THE MMPI: A CASE STUDY IN DISSIMULATION.
JOURNAL OF CONSULTING & CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY. 1971, JUN, VOL. 36(3), 355-359.
71.

PRESENTS A CASE STUDY IN WHICH A 45-YR-OLD MALE PATIENT REFERRED BY THE CRIMINAL COURT RECEIVED 4 MMPIS OVER A PERIOD OF 10 MO. AND ATTEMPTED TO PRESENT HIMSELF AS MENTALLY HEALTHY THOUGH SUFFERING FROM A MENTAL DISORDER. THIS POSITIVE MALINGERING IS EXAMINED IN TERMS OF (A) THE FINDINGS OF PREVIOUS STUDIES ON MALINGERING, (B) THE PATIENT'S CLINICALLY OBSERVED DYNAMICS, AND (C) THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EXTERNAL INSTRUCTIONAL MOTIVATION TO DISSIMULATE AND INTERNAL MOTIVATION TO DO SO.
POSITIVE MALINGERING & DISSIMULATION, MMPI, CRIMINAL COURT REFERRED 45 YR. OLD MENTALLY DISORDERED MALE.

7819 51-4.
COOPER, H. H.
TOWARD A RATIONAL DOCTRINE OF REHABILITATION.
CRIME & DELINQUENCY. APR 73 VOL 19(2) 228-240.
73.
VIEWS REHABILITATION AS A REORIENTATION OF THE OFFENDER TOWARD SOCIETY S VALUES. THE DELINQUENT IS DISTINGUISHED BY AN INNER CONVICTION THAT HIS WAY IS RIGHT AND THAT OF SOCIETY WRONG. ALL EFFECTIVE CORRECTIONAL THEORIES MUST CONSIDER THIS FACTOR. THE EFFECT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ON THE OFFENDER S ATTITUDES MUST BE CONSIDERED. PRISON, AS LONG AS IT IS THOUGHT OF AS PUNISHMENT, IS CONSIDERED INCONSISTENT WITH THE THERAPEUTIC GOALS OF REHABILITATION. TREATMENT MUST BE GEARED TO INDIVIDUAL NEEDS AND THIS REQUIRES A RADICAL RETHINKING OF DISPOSAL METHODS. REHABILITATION IS SEEN AS ANOTHER TERM FOR REEDUCATION, EMBRACING ALL ASPECTS OF THE OFFENDER S ATTITUDE TOWARD SOCIETY; IT DEMANDS OF SOCIETY A JUST CONDUCT IN ITS DEALINGS WITH THE OFFENDER AT ALL LEVELS OF PROCESSING.
CORRECTIONAL THEORIES & OFFENDER S ATTITUDES, THERAPEUTIC GOALS OF REHABILITATION VS PRISON AS PUNISHMENT.

ED124778.
CORRECTIONS CLEARINGHOUSE. ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.
75.
RISNOV76.
69.
THE MAJOR PURPOSE OF THE CLEARINGHOUSE IS TO PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES TO ADULT AND JUVENILE OFFENDERS ON PAROLE OR WORK TRAINING RELEASE FROM CORRECTIVE INSTITUTIONS IN WASHINGTON STATE. SUMMARIZED IN THE ANNUAL REPORT ARE MAJOR PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND EVALUATION OF PROBLEM AREAS. WITH THE AID OF MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT (MDTA) FUNDING AND THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL AGENCIES, AN INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING PROGRAM WAS DEVELOPED FOR 46 PERSONS IN 28 DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONAL AREAS. IMPLEMENTATION OF A FOLLOWUP SYSTEM ENABLED ENROLLEE PROGRESS TO BE ASSESSED. A PILOT EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROJECT UTILIZING A WIDE VARIETY OF RESOURCES WAS IMPLEMENTED TO LOCATE JOBS AND TO DETERMINE THE MOST EFFECTIVE METHOD OF PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT SERVICES. THE CLEARINGHOUSE ALSO PROVIDED STAFF TRAINING FOR FIVE PROBATION AND PAROLE JOB FINDERS. OTHER ACTIVITIES INCLUDED A WORKSHOP AND STATEWIDE CONFERENCE ON OFFENDER EMPLOYMENT, PUBLICATION OF A MONTHLY NEWSLETTER, AND AN INTERAGENCY COMMUNICATION WORKSHOP. PROPOSALS FOR FUTURE ACTIVITIES INCLUDE DEVELOPMENT OF TRAINING RESOURCES UNDER THE COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT (CETA), A TRI-STATE VOCATIONAL EFFORT, AND A DIVERSIONARY PROGRAM. APPENDIXES CONTAIN PROCEDURE CHARTS FOR MDTA AND CETA REFERRAL PROGRAMS AND FOR THE PROPOSED VOCATIONAL AND DIVERSIONARY PROGRAMS; EXPLANATIONS OF PAROLE AND WORK RELEASE; A COPY OF THE NEWSLETTER, "OUTSIDE INSIGHT;" AND THE CLEARINGHOUSE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE.

ED048538.
CORTRIGHT, RICHARD W.
FOCUS ON THE FUTURE: FUTUROLOGY FOR CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION.
6 MAR 71.
PREPARED FOR A REGIONAL TRAINING SEMINAR ON ADULT BASIC EDUCATION (ABE) IN CORRECTIONS. THIS PAPER ARGUES THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVING CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION IN ORDER TO EQUIP PRISONERS MORE ADEQUATELY FOR REENTRY INTO SOCIETY, AND THEREBY HELP REDUCE CRIME AND RECIDIVISM. ACCORDINGLY, THE AUTHOR URGES CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM ADMINISTRATORS TO TAKE VARIOUS STEPS: (1) DEVELOP INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS WHICH MAKE A DIFFERENCE; (2) MATCH TEACHERS AND LEARNERS FOR COMPATIBILITY; (3) USE VOLUNTEER AIDES; (4) ESTABLISH LINKAGES BETWEEN ABE AND PUBLIC SCHOOL ADULT SECONDARY EDUCATION; (5) ENCOURAGE A SENSE OF ACCOUNTABILITY ON THE PART OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATORS; (6) IMPROVE THE STATUS OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATORS; (7) EMPLOY CORRECTIONAL EDUCATORS AS CONSULTANTS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. ALSO INCLUDED ARE 23 REFERENCES AND SUGGESTED READINGS.

10922 51-6.
COSTELLO, RAYMOND M.
ITEM LEVEL RACIAL DIFFERENCES ON THE MMPI.
JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY. OCT 73 VOL 91(1) 161-162.
73.

COMPARED THE MMPI SCORES OF 54 BLACK AND 54 WHITE FEMALE PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS AND 37 BLACK AND 37 WHITE MALE PRISON INMATES. AN ITEM ANALYSIS ON THE RACE CRITERION WAS CONDUCTED FOR EACH S POPULATION AND DISCRIMINATING ITEMS WERE FACTOR ANALYZED. BLACKS OF BOTH GROUPS MORE OFTEN REPORTED AN ASPIRATION-REALITY CONFLICT, FEELINGS OF SEPARATION AND RESENTMENT, AND PESSIMISTIC ATTITUDES ABOUT THE FUTURE. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT ITEM LEVEL STUDIES HAVE VALUE FOR FURTHER COMPARISONS IN THE AREA AS SCALE LEVEL COMPARISONS CAN CONCEAL RACIAL DIFFERENCES AND DO NOT UTILIZE ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION. SOME ITEMS NOT BEING KEYED ON ANY SCALE.
ITEM LEVEL RACIAL DIFFERENCES, MMPI SCORES, BLACK VS WHITE PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS & PRISON INMATES.

ED027549.
PAPERS AND REPORTS OF THE ANNUAL CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE (17TH, CARBONDALE, ILL. JUNE 3, 4, 5, 1968).
68.
RIEJUL70.
70.
THE MAJOR PURPOSE OF THIS CONVENTION IS TO EXAMINE HOW COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND THE MODELING OF CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS AFTER REALISTIC COMMUNITY PATTERNS CAN BE USED AS THE VITAL ELEMENT IN RESTORING THE OFFENDER TO PRODUCTIVE CITIZENSHIP. THIS REPORT INCLUDES THE MAJOR PRESENTATIONS OF GUEST SPEAKERS. ALSO INCLUDED ARE SECTIONS DEALING WITH THE IMPORTANT TOPICAL AREAS: (1) EXPECTATIONS OF CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION FOR CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION, (2) CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION AS VIEWED BY OTHER PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS, (3) THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS, (4) THE ROLE OF RESEARCH IN CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION, (5) HIGHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS WITHIN INSTITUTIONS, AND (6) METHODS FOR HELPING INMATES TO INTERNALIZE EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES.

71<5 46-4.
COWDEN, JAMES E. PETERSON, WILLIAM M. PACHT, ASHER R.
THE VALIDATION OF A BRIEF SCREENING TEST FOR VERBAL INTELLIGENCE AT SEVERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN WISCONSIN.
JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY. 1971. APR. VOL. 27(2). 216-219.
71.

THE WIDE-RANGE VOCABULARY TEST AND THE OTIS QUICK-SCORING MENTAL ABILITY TESTS WERE ADMINISTERED TO 80 1ST ADMISSIONS TO CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. REGRESSION EQUATIONS WERE CONSTRUCTED TO DERIVE A TABLE OF IQ EQUIVALENTS FOR A BROAD RANGE OF AGE GROUPS. THE IQ EQUIVALENTS ON THE WIDE-RANGE VOCABULARY TEST WERE CORRELATED WITH OTIS IQS AS WELL AS WAIS IQS. MODERATELY HIGH POSITIVE CORRELATIONS WERE OBTAINED. THE WIDE-RANGE VOCABULARY TEST REPRESENTED A VALUABLE ADDITION TO THE SCREENING BATTERY. FUTURE RESEARCH IS DISCUSSED.
WIDE-RANGE VOCABULARY TEST & WAIS & OTIS IQS, SS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

ED031575.
CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS: A STUDY OF THE ISSUES.
JUL 68.
THE PURPOSE OF THE SEMINAR WAS TO EXPLORE THE PROBLEMS OF PROGRAMS IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION. IN "ISSUES FOR THE SEMINAR" BY JOHN J. GALVIN, THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE PROPOSALS OFFERED FOR CONSIDERATION: (1) REACHING OF SOME PRACTICAL AGREEMENT CONCERNING CATEGORIES AND RESPONSIBILITY LEVELS OF WORK AS RELATED TO CURRICULA, (2) REALISTIC ASSESSMENT OF WHAT IS POSSIBLE IN THE AREA OF EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS, (3) INTERACTION BETWEEN UNIVERSITIES AND THE SERVICE FIELD, (4) LIAISON BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OFFERING THE CORRECTIONS PROGRAM AND UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS OFFERING RELATED SERVICES, (5) MASSIVE FINANCIAL SUPPORT, AND (6) AVOIDANCE OF POLICIES WHICH WOULD LOCK OUT INDIVIDUALS WHO FORMERLY LACKED OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE CREDENTIALS. OTHER PAPERS INCLUDE: (1) "HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS" BY LOREN KARACKI AND JOHN J. GALVIN, (2) "CONTENT OF THE CURRICULUM AND ITS RELEVANCE FOR CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS" BY PETER P. LEJINS, (3) "UNIVERSITIES AND THE FIELD OF PRACTICE IN CORRECTIONS" BY VERNON B. FOX, AND (4) "THE PRESTIGE OF CORRECTIONS CURRICULA" BY T. C. ESSELSTYN. DISCUSSION FROM THE FLOOR RELATING TO PROBLEMS OF CONCERN TO ALL CORRECTION AND CRIMINOLOGY PROGRAMS IS ALSO REPORTED.

ED052379.
CRUMP, WILLIAM A.
REHABILITATION OF THE PUBLIC OFFENDER. A REPORT FROM THE STUDY GROUP ON REHABILITATION OF THE ALCOHOLIC AND PUBLIC OFFENDER.
69.
THIS STUDY WAS MADE OF THE PRACTICES AND PROBLEMS IN REHABILITATING PUBLIC OFFENDERS SO THAT MEANINGFUL AND USABLE MATERIALS WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR THE USE OF STATE AGENCIES. THE STUDY CONSISTED OF A REVIEW OF THE EXPERIENCE OF THE STUDY GROUP MEMBERS, A SURVEY OF STATE REHABILITATION AGENCIES, A FIELD TRIP TO A COOPERATIVE CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION CENTER, AND THE UTILIZATION OF RESOURCE PEOPLE IN 10 DIFFERENT DISCIPLINES. SOME MAJOR PARTS OF THIS STUDY INCLUDE: (1) ELIGIBILITY, CASE FINDING AND DEVELOPMENT OF REFERRAL SOURCES, (2) EVALUATION AND COUNSELING OF THE PUBLIC OFFENDER, (3) RESTORATION SERVICES, (4) TRAINING, (5) JOB PLACEMENT AND FOLLOWUP, AND (6) DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF INTER-AGENCY RELATIONSHIPS AND COMMUNITY SERVICES. INFORMATION IS ALSO INCLUDED REGARDING THE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMS IN GEORGIA AND MARYLAND, COOPERATION BETWEEN THE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, FEDERAL AGENCY PROGRAMS, EXPANSION PROJECTS, INNOVATION PROJECTS, ESTABLISHMENT PROJECTS, INNOVATION PROJECTS, ESTABLISHMENT PROJECTS, AND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.

1501 56-1.
CURRY, WILLIAM J.
ACADEMIC AND MOTIVATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRISON-INMATES ENROLLED IN THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAM AT NORTH CAROLINA'S CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY.
DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL. JUN 75 VOL 35(12-A, PT 1) 7993.
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75.

ACADEMIC FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PRISONER EDUCATION, MOTIVATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS, PRISON INMATES ENROLLED IN COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAM AT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OCCASIONAL OFFENDER AND THE OTHER 2 GROUPS, BUT NONE BETWEEN THE CHRONIC OFFENDER AND THE NONOFFENDER. THE PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHRONIC OFFENDER RESEMBLED THOSE OF P. F. ZELHART'S (SEE PA, VOL 51:3405) ALCOHOLIC OFFENDER AND F. DUNBAR'S (1943) ACCIDENT-PRONE INDIVIDUAL. ADDITIONAL RESEARCH USING A MORE HETEROGENEOUS SAMPLE MIGHT MAKE POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATION OF THE HIGH-FREQUENCY TRAFFIC VIOLATOR BY MEANS OF PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS MEASURED AFTER THE FIRST OFFENSE.
PERSONALITY TRAITS, FREQUENCY OF MOVING TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS, US AIR FORCE PERSONNEL.

9923 54-5.
CYMBALISTY, BOHDAN Y. SCHUCK, SOLOMON Z. DUBECK, JOHN A.
ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL, INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT AND RECIDIVISM AMONG JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.
JOURNAL OF COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY. JUL 75 VOL 3(3) 289-294.
75.
IN A STUDY WITH 400 MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS (MEAN AGE, 14.3 YRS) INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT, INTELLIGENCE (WESCHLER), ACHIEVEMENT (STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST), AND MOTIVATION FOR SCHOOL LEARNING WERE CORRELATED WITH RECIDIVISM. ALL THESE VARIABLES WERE POSITIVELY CORRELATED WITH SUCCESS ON PAROLE DURING A 6-8 YR FOLLOW-UP PERIOD. SS WHO WERE BRIGHT, COOPERATED WITH THE INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM, RESPECTED RULES OF GROUP LIVING, ATTENDED CLASSES REGULARLY, AND EXHIBITED ACADEMIC MOTIVATION WHILE INCARCERATED SHOWED THE LOWEST RECIDIVISM RATE.
ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL & INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT & MOTIVATION FOR SCHOOL LEARNING & INTELLIGENCE, RECIVIDISM, MALE DELINQUENTS.

ED127533.
DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT YOUTH SERVICES PROGRAM: POLICE DIVERSION PROGRAM.
75.
THE YOUTH SECTION OF THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT HAS INSTITUTED AN INNOVATIVE POLICE DIVERSION PROJECT ENTITLED THE YOUTH SERVICES PROGRAM AS AN OPERATIONAL UNIT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT. FOURTEEN CIVILIAN COUNSELORS SUPERVISED BY A POLICE LIEUTENANT FUNCTION AS A DIVERSION UNIT FOR ARRESTED JUVENILES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 10 AND 16. JUVENILES THAT ARE REFERRED TO THE YOUTH SERVICES PROGRAM ARE PLACED IN ONE OF TWO SPECIFIC SUB-PROGRAMS. THE FIRST SUB-PROGRAM CONSISTS OF TWO NIGHTLY LECTURES COVERING SUCH ASPECTS OF THE LAW AS JUVENILE LAW AND THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM FOR FIRST OFFENDER MISDEMEANANTS. THE SECOND SUB-PROGRAM IS SET UP FOR MORE DIFFICULT JUVENILES WHO HAVE HAD PRIOR ARRESTS AND/OR ARE ALSO FELONS. THEY UNDERGO A SYSTEMATIC PROGRAM WHEREBY THEY ARE TRAINED ON CARKHUFF'S HRD SKILLS TECHNOLOGY ON PHYSICAL, EMOTIONAL, AND INTELLECTUAL SKILLS WHICH THEY CAN APPLY TO HOME, SCHOOL, AND COMMUNITY PROBLEM AREAS. PARENTS ALSO RECEIVE SKILLS TRAINING. THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN IN OPERATION FOR APPROXIMATELY TWO YEARS. STATISTICS SHOW THAT THE PROGRAM IS HAVING A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT UPON RECIDIVISM. THE PROGRAM HAS ALSO HAD A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE JUVENILES FUNCTIONING IN CERTAIN HOME, SCHOOL, AND COMMUNITY PROBLEM AREAS.

14115 42- .
DEAN, CHARLES W. DUGGAN, THOMAS J.
PROBLEMS IN PAROLE PREDICTION: A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS.
SOCIAL PROBLEMS. 68, 15(4), 480-489.
68.
A REVIEW OF PAST EFFORTS TO PREDICT PAROLE OUTCOME INDICATES NO APPRECIABLE INCREASE IN PREDICTIVE POWER. 2 RELATED REASONS FOR THIS ARE: (1) THE PREVALENT USE OF PRISON FILES AS A DATA SOURCE LIMITS THE KIND OF RESEARCH QUESTION WHICH CAN BE ASKED, AND (2) THE NONTHEORETICAL NATURE OF THIS RESEARCH HAS PREVENTED A SYSTEMATIC ACCUMULATION OF KNOWLEDGE RELATIVE TO THIS PROBLEM. THE SUCCESS OF FUTURE EFFORTS DEPENDS ON WHETHER PAROLE PREDICTION RESEARCH CONFIRMS TO THE BASIC REQUIREMENTS OF SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION, WHICH INCLUDE UTILIZING THEORETICAL GUIDELINES AND SELECTING VARIABLES ON THE BASIS OF THEIR THEORETICAL RELEVANCE INSTEAD OF ON THEIR AVAILABILITY IN PRISON FILES.
PAROLE OUTCOME PREDICTION, HISTORICAL ANALYSIS.

12026 54-5.
DEARDORFF, P. A. ET AL.
EMPATHY AND SOCIALIZATION IN REPEAT OFFENDERS, FIRST OFFENDERS, AND NORMALS.
JOURNAL OF COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY. SEP 75 VOL 22(5) 453-455.
75.

RESULTS OF 2 EXPERIMENTS INDICATE THAT NORMAL UNDERGRADUATES AND FIRST OFFENDERS BOTH DIFFERED SIGNIFICANTLY FROM REPEAT OFFENDERS BUT NOT FROM EACH OTHER ON EMPATHY AND SOCIALIZATION. R. HOGAN'S (1969) MODEL OF MORAL DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH IN TERMS OF DIFFERENTIATING BETWEEN FIRST AND REPEAT OFFENDERS IN PRISON GROUPS ARE DISCUSSED.
EMPATHY & SOCIALIZATION. COLLEGE STUDENTS VS 1ST VS REPEAT OFFENDERS.

1102 45-1.
DEEHY, PATRICK T.
THE HALFWAY HOUSE IN THE CORRECTIONAL SEQUENCE: A CASE-STUDY OF A TRANSITIONAL RESIDENCE FOR INMATES OF A STATE REFORMATORY.
DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL. 1970. MAY. VOL. 30(11-A). 5077.
71.

HALFWAY HOUSE AS TRANSITIONAL RESIDENCE FOR STATE REFORMATORY INMATES. RESTORATION & ADAPTATION & CHANGE & PROTECTION TREATMENT GOALS.

ED099550.
DELL'APA, FRANK.
EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS: A SURVEY.
73.
A NATIONAL SURVEY OF ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS WAS CONDUCTED BY QUESTIONNAIRE IN 1973 TO OBTAIN AN ACCURATE PICTURE OF THE CURRENT STATUS OF ACADEMIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, PARTICULARLY AT THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY LEVELS, AVAILABLE TO INMATES. QUESTIONS WERE DESIGNED TO OBTAIN INFORMATION REGARDING THE DEGREE OF PARTICIPATION OF INMATES IN SUCH PROGRAMS, THE TYPES OF PROGRAMS AVAILABLE, THE PREVIOUS EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS OF THE INMATES, THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT THE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, THE NUMBERS AND TYPES OF TRAINING OF THE TEACHERS, AND THE PROBLEMS AND NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE EDUCATION OF INMATES. SOME INFORMATION WAS RECEIVED FROM 150 INSTITUTIONS, OR 60 PERCENT OF THOSE SOLICITED: THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNS WAS FAIRLY UNIFORM. THE DATA OBTAINED FROM THE SURVEY IS PRESENTED IN TABULAR FORM WITH COMMENTS BY THE RESEARCHERS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE BASELINE DATA REFLECTED IN THE SURVEY CAN SERVE AS A BASIS FOR PLANNING EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, BOTH WITHIN INSTITUTIONS AND FROM WITHOUT, IN ORDER TO REDUCE RECIDIVISM.

ED110612.
DELL'APA, FRANK.
ISSUES IN EDUCATION FOR THE YOUTHFUL OFFENDER IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.
OFFICE OF EDUCATION (DHEW), WASHINGTON, D.C. (FMGB0000).
RIEJAN76.
76.
THE INTRODUCTION TO THE SURVEY OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS BRIEFLY OUTLINES THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS AND PRIORITIES IN THE PRISON SETTING. CHAPTER ONE DISCUSSES THE HISTORY OF SUCH PROGRAMS OVER THE LAST 150 YEARS, ESPECIALLY CONSIDERING THE USE AND BIASES OF INTELLIGENCE TESTS DURING THE LAST 50 YEARS AND THE RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO INTELLIGENCE. CHAPTER TWO SURVEYS THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN 29 JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE WESTERN U. S. WHICH RESPONDED TO MAILED QUESTIONNAIRES REGARDING TYPES OF PROGRAMS OFFERED, KINDS OF TEACHING METHODS USED, TRAINING AND BACKGROUND OF TEACHERS AND THEIR OPPORTUNITIES FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION, AND STUDENTS' PRESENT ACHIEVEMENT LEVELS AND CURRENT LEARNING DIFFICULTIES. CHAPTER THREE DISCUSSES CURRENT ISSUES IN EDUCATION FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS, DEALING AT LENGTH WITH ISSUES WITHIN INSTITUTIONAL CLASSROOMS, AND LESS EXTENSIVELY WITH THE PROBLEM OF LINKING INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS WITH THE COMMUNITY. CHAPTER FOUR DISCUSSES NEW OBJECTIVES FOR INTEGRATING THE SCHOOL AND THE COMMUNITY INTO CORRECTION AND PRESENTS AN AGENDA OF PRIORITIES CONSISTING OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS TO LEARN, TO EARN, AND TO LIVE AND DEVELOP. CHAPTER FIVE SURVEYS TEN INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS IN JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AROUND THE COUNTRY, PROVIDING THE NAME OF CONTACT PERSON FOR EACH PROGRAM.

8176 52-4.
DEMARET, G.
STUDY OF PERSONALITY CHANGE IN THE COURSE OF A CLIENT-CENTERED THERAPY.
ANNALES MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGIQUES. DEC 73 VOL 2(5) 625-636. 73.
REPORTS EXCERPTS FROM 43 INTERVIEWS WITH A SINGLE PATIENT (IN PRISON FOR MURDER OF HIS 2ND WIFE) DURING WHICH A REINTEGRATION OF PERSONALITY ELEMENTS TOOK PLACE. USING A CLIENT-CENTERED PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC APPROACH, A SYSTEMATIC CHANGE IN THE WAY THE PATIENT VIEWED HOMOSEXUAL TENDENCIES WITHIN HIMSELF WAS MAPPED, BEGINNING WITH AGGRESSIVE REJECTION REACTIONS AND ENDING WITH AN ACCEPTANCE AND PLANNING FOR A FUTURE WHICH GAVE A MORE REALISTIC BALANCE OF THESE ELEMENTS WITH OTHER ASPECTS OF HIS CHARACTER.
CLIENT-CENTERED THERAPY, PERSONALITY CHANGE, MALE PRISONER.

2518 43-2.
DERBYSHIRE, R. L.
CHILDREN'S PERCEPTION OF THE POLICE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ATTITUDES AND ATTITUDE CHANGE.
JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY & POLICE SCIENCE. 1968, 59(2), 183-190. 3.
3RD GRADE CHILDREN IN 3 LOS ANGELES SCHOOLS, 1 IN A MIDDLE-CLASS WHITE, 1 IN A NEGRO, AND 1 IN A MEXICAN-AMERICAN NEIGHBORHOOD, DREW PICTURES OF A POLICEMAN AT WORK. IN THE NEGRO SCHOOL, SS WERE GIVEN A PROGRAM INTENDED TO EXPLAIN THE ROLE OF AND DEVELOP POSITIVE ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POLICEMAN. THESE SS AGAIN DREW POLICEMEN PICTURES. 4 JUDGES INDEPENDENTLY RATED PICTURES ON VARIOUS DIMENSIONS FROM WHICH AN ANTIPATHY SCORE AND JUDGMENTS OF AGGRESSIVE CONTENT WERE OBTAINED. THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN SS DRAWINGS SHOWED GREATER ANTIPATHY TOWARD POLICE THAN THE WHITES. AFTER THE PROGRAM THE NEGRO DRAWINGS SHOWED LESS AGGRESSIVE CONTENT THAN THE WHITES. THE DURATION OF REDUCTION IN POLICE NEGATIVITY IS NOT DETERMINED ... (SUGGESTING) THAT CHANGES OF THIS NATURE LAST UNTIL FUTURE NEGATIVE EXPERIENCES.
ATTITUDE TOWARD POLICEMAN AT WORK AS EXPRESSED IN DRAWINGS, PROGRAM TO DEVELOP POSITIVE ATTITUDES & ATTITUDE CHANGE, MIDDLE CLASS WHITE VS. NEGRO VS. MEXICAN-AMERICAN 3RD GRADERS.

ED096342.
DEVINE, M. D. AND OTHERS.
THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPRIVATION SCALE (EDS): THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS IN THE ANALYSIS AND PREDICTION OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND RECIDIVISM.
31 MAY 74.
THIS REPORT DEALS WITH THE FURTHER VALIDATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPRIVATION SCALE (EDS) AS A PREDICTOR OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND RECIDIVISM. THE EDS MEASURES THE DEGREE OF SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL INPUT THROUGH 16 ITEMS ASSESSING OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES, AND INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS. THE DATA WERE OBTAINED IN BEHAVIORAL INTERVIEWS WITH 128 PRISON RELEASEES AND VALIDATED AGAINST THE LAW ENCOUNTER SEVERITY SCALE, A FIVE-PART CONTINUOUS CRITERION OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. THE EDS WAS FOUND TO BE HIGHLY PREDICTIVE OF LAW ENCOUNTERS IN TERMS OF TOTAL SCORE, CLUSTERS OF ITEMS, AND INDIVIDUAL ITEMS. THE RESULTS INDICATE THE INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS MAY PROVIDE THE MOST IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO SUCCESSFUL POSTRELEASE ADJUSTMENT. THE MALADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR RECORD (MBR) AND WEEKLY ACTIVITY RECORD (WAR), RESPONSE COUNTERPARTS OF THE EDS WHICH MEASURE AN INDIVIDUAL'S BEHAVIOR IN RESPONSE TO HIS ENVIRONMENT, CORRELATE MODERATELY WITH THE EDS.

5176 47-3.
DI TULLIO, BENIGNO.
PERSONALITY AND CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY.
MONOGRAPHS OF THE CRIMINAL LAW EDUCATION & RESEARCH CENTER. 1968,
VOL. 3, 15-36.
69.
THE HUMAN PERSONALITY CAN ONLY BE UNDERSTOOD IN TERMS OF A DYNAMIC PROCESS, NOT A STATIC STATE. THIS DEMANDS THAT THE RESEARCH CRITERIA FOR AN ANALYSIS OF PERSONALITY INCLUDE THOSE FACTORS WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN OPERATIVE IN ITS FORMATION, DEVELOPMENT AND ORIENTATION. THE END RESULT OF THE INTERPLAY OF THE FACTORS OF PERSONALITY IS THE FORMATION OF CHARACTEROLOGICAL DIFFERENCES ....THE TASK OF CHARACTEROLOGY IS TO DETERMINE THE GENESIS OF CHARACTER REVEALING ACTIONS AND TO ASSESS THE OPERATIONAL INFLUENCES THEREON IN TERMS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AND REACTION TO THE ENVIRONMENT. WE MUST CONSIDER THE PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL AND MORAL ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH THE INDIVIDUAL ACTS AND REACTS IN SEEKING THE REALIZATION OF HIS GOALS, IN ADAPTING HIMSELF TO THEM, OR IN CONQUERING OPPOSITION AND DISCORD IN CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY, IT IS VITAL TO BE ABLE TO CLARIFY THE REASONS FOR THE VARYING INFLUENCE OF ...THE FEELINGS OF ANGER, RAGE AND POWER ON HUMAN BEHAVIOR, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME, NOT OVERLOOKING THAT THEY MUST ALSO BE RELATED TO THE DIFFERENT REACTIONS ORIGINATING IN THE VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL TEMPERAMENT: TO THE BIOCHEMICAL PROCESSES IN GENERAL, THE HORMONAL FUNCTIONS AND THE VEGETATIVE AND CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM ....CULTURAL AND BIOLOGICAL FACTORS INFLUENCE EACH OTHER RECIPROCALLY THROUGH COMPLEX MECHANISMS THAT ARE PROGRESSIVELY BECOMING BETTER UNDERSTOOD. THE HUMAN PERSON IS A SYNTHESIS OF AN EVOLUTIONARY PROCESS CHIEFLY CONNECTED WITH HEREDITARY FORCES AND OF A FORMATIVE PROCESS CHIEFLY CONNECTED WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL FORCES..
PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT OF CRIMINAL CHARACTER, HEREDITARY & ENVIRONMENTAL & CULTURAL FORCES.

9040 55-5.
DIX, GEORGE E.
DETERMINING THE CONTINUED DANGEROUSNESS OF PSYCHOLOGICALLY ABNORMAL SEX OFFENDERS.
JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY & LAW. FAL 75 VOL 3(3) 327-344. 75.
OBSERVATIONS BY A LEGALLY TRAINED OBSERVER WERE MADE OF DECISIONS CONCERNING WHETHER PSYCHOLOGICALLY ABNORMAL SEX OFFENDERS COMMITTED AS DANGEROUS WERE STILL DANGEROUS. THE DECISION WAS FOUND TO BE INFLUENCED BY THE OFFENDER S WILLINGNESS TO ADMIT GUILT AND RESPONSIBILITY, AND BY HIS FANTASIES OF FUTURE OFFENSES. IT WAS ALSO AFFECTED BY THE OFFENDER S BEHAVIOR IN THE INSTITUTION, THE DURATION OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION, THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE OFFENSE, AND CHANGES IN THE SITUATION TO WHICH THE OFFENDER WOULD BE DISCHARGED. THE RELIANCE UPON A CONCEPTUALIZATION OF ANTISOCIAL CONDUCT AS A RESPONSE TO STRESS AND TO FACTORS ONLY INDIRECTLY IF AT ALL RELATED TO AN OBJECTIVE STANDARD OF CONTINUED DANGEROUSNESS RAISES DOUBTS CONCERNING THE PROPRIETY OF PROGRAMS THAT MAKE CONTINUED INSTITUTIONALIZATION DEPEND UPON A PROFESSIONAL DETERMINATION OF CONTINUED DANGEROUSNESS.
DETERMINATION OF CONTINUED DANGEROUSNESS OF SEX OFFENDERS COMMITTED AS DANGEROUS, OBSERVATION BY LEGALLY TRAINED O.

ED066848.
DODGE, CALVERT R.
COMMUNICATING WITH YOUTH: THE ADOLESCENT OFFENDER AND HIS COUNSELOR.
RIEMAR73.
73.

THIS STUDY WAS UNDERTAKEN TO ACCOMPLISH THE FOLLOWING: (1) TO BEGIN TO DEFINE INTERACTION PATTERNS OF DELINQUENT YOUTHS AND THEIR COUNSELORS IN THE REHABILITATIVE CAMP ENVIRONMENT; (2) TO DISCOVER IF INTERACTION PATTERNS IN THE CAMP ENVIRONMENT DIFFER FROM PATTERNS OF INTERACTION IN LARGER INSTITUTIONS; AND (3) TO INVESTIGATE THE ASSUMPTION THAT THESE INTERACTION PATTERNS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH RECIDIVISM RATES OF YOUTHS PAROLED FROM COLORADO'S TWO YOUTH CAMPS. THE CHAPTERS IN THIS REPORT CORRESPOND WITH THE ORIGINAL CHRONOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUDY. CHAPTER I IS THE INTRODUCTION. CHAPTER II CONSISTS OF A REVIEW OF THE RELEVANT LITERATURE SPECIFICALLY AS IT PERTAINS TO JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. CHAPTER III DESCRIBES THE METHODS DEVELOPED AND USED IN THIS STUDY. THIS INVESTIGATION IS CONSIDERED TO BE DESCRIPTIVE AND REQUIRED THE RECONSTRUCTION OF A TEST WITH REGARD TO VOCABULARY COMMENSURATE WITH THE EDUCATIONAL READING AND COMPREHENSION LEVELS OF THE SUBJECTS STUDIED. CHAPTER IV PRESENTS AND INTERPRETS THE DATA COLLECTED. CHAPTER V SUMMARIZES THE PRECEDING MATERIAL AND DISCUSSES SOME IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY.

6968 44-1.
DOLE, VINCENT P. ET AL.
METHADONE TREATMENT OF RANDOMLY SELECTED CRIMINAL ADDICTS.
NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE. 1969, 280(25), 1372-1375.
69.

INVESTIGATED POTENTIAL MOTIVATION OF CRIMINAL ADDICTS FOR METHADONE TREATMENT. OF 155 INMATES SEEN, ALL WITH RECORDS OF 5 OR MORE JAIL SENTENCES, 11% APPLIED FOR TREATMENT AFTER A SINGLE INTERVIEW. NONE OF THEM HAD PREVIOUSLY MADE APPLICATION TO THE METHADONE PROGRAM. OF 16 RANDOMLY SELECTED FROM ALL APPLICANTS WITH RELEASE DATES BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND APRIL 30, 1968, 12 WERE STARTED ON METHADONE BEFORE THEY LEFT JAIL AND THEN REFERRED TO THE PROGRAM FOR AFTERCARE. NONE OF THEM BECAME READDICTED TO HEROIN, AND 9 OF 12 HAD NO FURTHER CONVICTIONS DURING THE 50 WK. OF FOLLOW-UP STUDY. ALL OF AN UNTREATED CONTROL GROUP BECAME READDICTED AFTER RELEASE FROM JAIL, AND 13 OF 16 WERE CONVICTED OF NEW CRIMES DURING THE SAME FOLLOW-UP PERIOD.
METHADONE TREATMENT, RANDOMLY SELECTED CRIMINAL ADDICTS.

5776 51-3.
DUTHEILLET-LAMONTHEZIE, B.
PRESENT PROBLEMS IN THE APPLICATION OF PUNISHMENTS.
INFORMATION PSYCHIATRIQUE. JAN 73 VOL 49(1) 43-50.
73.
EXAMINES PROBLEMS OF APPLYING PUNISHMENT TO CRIMINALS ON AN EVEN-HANDED BASIS, WITH A VIEW TOWARD REHABILITATION. DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF PUNISHMENT INCLUDE (A) PROBATION, (B) CONDITIONAL LIBERTY, (C) ADMINISTRATIVE SURVEILLANCE, AND (D) DEFINED LIBERTY. IN A LIBERATED ATMOSPHERE, IT IS DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN THE REQUIRED PERSONNEL TO SUPERVISE THE CRIMINALS. IN CONDITIONS OF SEMI-LIBERTY THE ACCUSED WORK UNDER SUPERVISION FOR PAY. WITHIN THE WALLS OF A PENITENTIARY, IT IS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN AMICABLE RELATIONS AMONG ALL PARTIES, PRISONERS AND EMPLOYEES. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT A POLITICAL CHANGE AND NEW PENAL LAWS COULD ACHIEVE THE GOALS OF ADEQUATE REHABILITATION.
PROBATION & ADMINISTRATIVE SURVEILLANCE & CONDITIONAL & DEFINED LIBERTY, PUNISHMENT & REHABILITATION, CRIMINALS.

13847 42- .
EFTIHIADES, T. FINK, L. DEREY, W.
STUDY REGARDING THE VALUE OF PSYCHOTHERAPY IN PRISON.
PSYCHOTHERAY + PSYCHOSOMATICS. 67. 15(1). 17.
67.
DISCUSSES POSSIBLE REASONS FOR THE FAILURE OF PRISON PSYCHOTHERAPY TO REALIZE ITS POTENTIAL. FACTORS CONTRISUTING TO INMATE NEGATIVISM, AND THE DIFFICULTIES OF DEVELOPING NECESSARY MOTIVATION TOWARDS PSYCHOTHERAPY IN A PRISON SETTING ARE CONSIDERED IN THE LIGHT OF PERSONAL EXPERIENCE AT THE DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CENTER OF CLINTON PRISON. SOME SUGGESTIONS TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PRISON PSYCHOTHERAPY ARE INCLUDED. (PAPER PRESENTED AT THE 7TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, WIESBADEN, 1967.).
PRISON, EFFECTIVENESS.

EJ017781.
EHRLE, RAYMOND A.
NEEDED: A PATTERN OF MANPOWER SERVICES FOR EX-PRISONERS.
J EMPLOYMENT COUNSELING. 7. 1. 32-35. 70 MAR.
CIJE1970.
70.
CORRECTIONAL-REHABILITATION CRIMINALS CRIMINOLOGY EVALUATION.
DESCRIBES AND ILLUSTRATES A DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION INVOLVING: (1) PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CRIMINAL; (2) IMMEDIATE MOTIVATION; AND (3) ESSENTIAL NATURE OF THE CRIME AS A FIRST STEP FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES FOR EX-PRISONERS.

ED019322.
EMPEY, LAMAR T.
ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION. STUDIES IN DELINQUENCY.
67.
THIS EXTENSIVE REPORT DISCUSSES VARIOUS CORRECTIONAL PRACTICES FOR ADULT AND JUVENILE OFFENDERS, AND DESCRIBES POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES. ALTERNATIVES TO PRETRIAL INCARCERATION OF ADULT OFFENDERS ARE SUPERVISED RELEASE, DAYTIME RELEASE, RELEASE IN THE CUSTODY OF A THIRD PARTY, SUMMONS INSTEAD OF ARREST, AND REVISED BAIL PROCEDURES. ALTERNATIVES TO ACTUAL IMPRISONMENT INCLUDE FINES AND RESTITUTION BY INSTALLMENT, WORK FURLOUGHS, SUSPENDED SENTENCES, PROBATION, AND PLACEMENT IN ADULT RESIDENTIAL CENTERS. AMONG THE PRACTICES DESCRIBED AS SUITABLE FOR THE POST-INCARCERATION PERIOD ARE PAROLE, PRE-RELEASE TRAINING, LOANS FOR RELEASED PRISONERS, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, AND HALFWAY HOUSES. ALTERNATIVE PRACTICES FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS INCLUDE NONRESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY PROGRAMS AND RESIDENTIAL GROUP CENTERS IN PLACE OF TOTAL INCARCERATION. THE IMPORTANCE OF PRETRIAL RELEASE OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS IS PARTICULARLY STRESSED. THIS DOCUMENT IS ALSO AVAILABLE FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402, FOR $0.40.

10092 54-5.
ENGEL, S. M.
SOME BASIC PRINCIPLES OF OFFENDER THERAPY: I.
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY & COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY.
VOL 75 19(1) 11-21.
75.

SUGGESTS THAT THERAPY BE SYMPTOM ORIENTED AS WELL AS DIRECTED AT THE CAUSE OF MALADJUSTMENT. SIMULTANEOUS WORK ON THE SOCIAL AND INDIVIDUAL LEVELS IS ENCOURAGED.
GOALS & PRINCIPLES OF OFFENDER THERAPY.

EDC17805.
ENDWRIGHT, D.K.
A PLAN FOR EXPANSION AND DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENTS OF FLORIDA DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS. REVISED.
NOV67.
CONREPTD.
68.
THE SUGGESTED APPROACH TO PROVIDING ADEQUATE ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR PRISON INMATES EMPHASIZES ACCREDITATION OF VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND ADULT EDUCATION CENTERS AS THE ULTIMATE GOAL. THE PURPOSE, OBJECTIVES, NEEDS, AND PRESENT EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS OF SEVEN FLORIDA INSTITUTIONS ARE OUTLINED IN DETAIL. COLLEGE AND DALE CARNEGIE COURSES, ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL PROVISIONS, AND LIBRARY SERVICES ARE INCLUDED IN PRESENT PROGRAMS. RECOMMENDATIONS ON STAFF, COURSES, AND LIBRARY SERVICES ARE SUGGESTED TO MEET ACCREDITATION REQUIREMENTS. THE PLAN FOR EXPANSION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE EDUCATION PROGRAMS IS ORGANIZED INTO FOUR TIMED PHASES TO BE COMPLETED IN THREE YEARS, AND IS DIAGRAMMED IN A CHART SHOWING AFFILIATED RESEARCH AND AGENCIES. THE PHASES INCLUDE SUCH ACTIVITIES AS—(1) SURVEYING EXISTING PROGRAMS, (2) DEVELOPING RECOMMENDED ACCREDITATED SCHOOL PROGRAMS, (3) CARRYING OUT PILOT PROJECTS TO EVALUATE THESE PROGRAMS, AND (4) PUTTING ALL ACCEPTABLE PILOT PROJECTS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS INTO OPERATION. TABLES OF STAFF POSITIONS, AND PROJECTED ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING NEEDS, ENROLLMENT, AND FUNDS ARE INCLUDED.

ED023137.
ERICSON, RICHARD C. MOBERG. , DAVID O.
THE REHABILITATION OF PAROLEES.
67.
THIS RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT TESTED THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES TO THE REDUCTION OF RECIDIVISM RATES, THE ENHANCEMENT OF VOCATIONAL STABILITY AND OCCUPATIONAL LEVELS, AND THE PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT OF PAROLEES FROM THE MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY FOR MEN. THE PROJECT CENTERED AROUND AN EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN IN WHICH OFFENDERS RELEASED WITH PAROLE SENTENCES OF 18 MONTHS OR MORE WERE RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO EITHER A CONTROL GROUP THAT RECEIVED NORMAL SERVICES OR AN EXPERIMENTAL GROUP THAT RECEIVED COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES DURING THE FIRST YEAR FOLLOWING RELEASE. SERVICES TO EXPERIMENTAL SUBJECTS WERE ADAPTED TO FIT THE UNIQUE CONFIGURATION OF EACH INDIVIDUAL'S NEEDS. THE CHIEF INNOVATIONS OF THE PROJECT WERE ITS COMPREHENSIVE INTERDISCIPLINARY-TEAM NATURE. , THE EMPHASIS ON VOCATIONAL ADJUSTMENT AS A PRIMARY MEANS TO TOTAL LIFE ADJUSTMENT, THE SOPHISTICATION OF THE VOCATIONAL EVALUATION PROCESS, THE COMMITMENT TO SEEKING EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR HIGH-RISK CLIENTS, THE PROVISION OF IMMEDIATE COMPREHENSIVE POST-RELEASE SERVICES, THE RELEASE PERIOD, AND THE USE OF AN EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN TO COMPARE OUTCOMES OF TREATED PAROLEES WITH THOSE OF OFFENDERS RECEIVING NORMAL PAROLE SUPERVISION. IN TERMS OF RECIDIVISM AT ONE YEAR, THE EXPERIMENTAL HAD A BETTER RECORD THAN CONTROLS.

11594 49-6.
EYNON, THOMAS G. ALLEN, HARRY E. RECKLESS, WALTER C.
MEASURING IMPACT OF A JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION BY PERCEPTIONS OF INMATES AND STAFF.
JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME & DELINQUENCY. JAN 71 VOL 8(1) 93-107.
71.
DEVELOPED 2 INSTRUMENTS TO MEASURE THE IMPACT OF A SECURE BUT TREATMENT-ORIENTED INSTITUTION ON AGGRESSIVE DELINQUENT BOYS OVER 15 YR. OLD. BOYS PERCEPTIONS WERE OBTAINED UPON RELEASE BY AN ANONYMOUS 60-ITEM QUESTIONNAIRE, ANALYZED BY COMPUTER INTO 6 CLUSTERS INDICATIVE OF PERCEIVED IMPACT. STAFF MEMBERS WHO KNEW EACH BOY BEST ALSO COMPLETED A 15-ITEM RATING SHEET USING A 10-POINT SCALE TO INDICATE THEIR PERCEPTIONS OF IMPACT ON EACH S. RESULTS INDICATE THAT SS PERCEPTIONS WERE SLIGHTLY FAVORABLE ON 4 OF THE 6 CLUSTERS. STAFF RATINGS OF THE SS WERE CONSIDERABLY MORE FAVORABLE. IMPLICATIONS OF THESE FINDINGS FOR FUTURE INVESTIGATIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF THEIR APPLICABILITY ARE DISCUSSED.
TREATMENT-ORIENTED INSTITUTION, INMATE & STAFF PERCEPTIONS OF TREATMENT IMPACT, AGGRESSIVE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

2619 49-2.
FARLEY, FRANK H. FARLEY, SONJA V.
STIMULUS-SEEKING MOTIVATION AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AMONG INSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENT GIRLS.
JOURNAL OF CONSULTING & CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY. AUG 72 VOL 39(1) 94-97. 72.
STUDIED DELINQUENT BEHAVIORS (ESCAPE ATTEMPTS, DISOBEDIENCE, FIGHTING AND SELF-MUTILATION) OF 22 14-17 YR. OLD GIRLS IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AS A FUNCTION OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN STIMULATION SEEKING AS MEASURED BY THE SENSATION-SEEKING SCALE. SS HIGH IN STIMULATION SEEKING HAD SIGNIFICANTLY ($P < .05$) MORE ESCAPE ATTEMPTS AND MORE FREQUENT PUNISHMENT FOR DISOBEDIENCE OF SUPERVISORS WHEN COMPARED TO SS LOW IN STIMULATION SEEKING: E.G. THE FREQUENCY OF ESCAPE ATTEMPTS IN HIGH- AS COMPARED TO LOW-STIMULATION-SEEKING SS WAS 4:1. THE DIFFERENCE IN FREQUENCY OF FIGHTING WAS IN THE SAME DIRECTION ($P < .06$). THE INCIDENCE OF SELF-MUTILATION WAS TOO LOW TO PERMIT MEANINGFUL STATISTICAL ANALYSIS. THE HIGH- AND LOW-STIMULATION-SEEKING GROUPS WERE UNDIFFERENTIATED ON IMPORTANT BACKGROUND VARIABLES. A HYPOTHESIS OF STIMULATION SEEKING AND PHYSIOLOGICAL AROUSAL DEFICIT AS FACTORS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS ADVANCED.
STIMULATION-SEEKING MOTIVATION, ESCAPE ATTEMPTS & DISOBEDIENCE & FIGHTING & SELF-MUTILATION, 14-17 YR. OLD INSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENT GIRLS.

ED063200.
FAULKNER, BRENDA F.
SOCIAL STUDIES: CRIME IN AMERICA.
71.
THE ELECTIVE (10-12) COURSE OUTLINED IN THIS GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO FIT THE QUINMESTER ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOLS. THE GUIDE IS DIVIDED INTO: 1) A BROAD GOALS SECTION; 2) A CONTENT OUTLINE; 3) OBJECTIVES AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES; AND, 4) MULTIMEDIA RESOURCES FOR TEACHER AND STUDENT. THE COURSE IS DESCRIBED AS A STUDY OF CRIME IN AMERICA, INCLUDING THE RANGE OF CRIME FROM PHYSICAL ASSAULT TO INCOME TAX EVASION. IT CONSIDERS CRIME PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT, THEIR COST TO SOCIETY, CAUSES OF CRIME AND THE ROLE OF POLICE AND COURTS IN DEALING WITH CRIME. LEARNING ACTIVITIES INCLUDE SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS, PRESENTATION OF A RADIO OR TV SHOW, ROLE PLAYING, AND PANEL DISCUSSIONS. RELATED DOCUMENTS ARE: SO 002 708 THROUGH SO 002 718, SO 002 768 THROUGH SO 002 792, AND SO 002 947 THROUGH SO 002 970.

10621 42- .
FEIDOJ, M. G.
NATURE AND MODALITIES OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE JUVENILE JUDGE AND THE NEUROPSYCHIATRIST.
ANNALES MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGIQUES. 67. 2(5), 805.
67.
BOTH JUDGE AND NEUROPSYCHIATRIST HAVE IDENTICAL GOALS WITH RESPECT TO CHILDREN: IMPROVEMENT, CURE, AND READAPTATION OF THE S. IN TERMS OF ROLES AND FUNCTIONS. THE NEUROPSYCHIATRIST ATTEMPTS TO DETERMINE THE BEST INDIVIDUAL SOLUTION, WHILE THE JUDGE REPRESENTS AUTHORITY AND MEDIATES BETWEEN SOCIETY AND THE S. CURRENTLY THE TENDENCY IS TO EMPHASIZE THE UNDERSTANDING OF MALADJUSTMENT AND THE STUDY OF SOLUTIONS, RATHER THAN DETERMINE DEGREES OF RESPONSIBILITY. THE PARTICIPATION OF JUDGES IN THE TEAMWORK OF GUIDANCE CENTERS IS RECOMMENDED IN ORDER TO ADD FLEXIBILITY TO TREATMENT PLANS THAT WILL REFLECT THE CHANGING NEEDS OF ADOLESCENTS. (REPORT PRESENTED AT THE JOURNEE NATIONALE DE PEDO-PSYCHIATRIE, OCTOBER 1967.).
NEUROPSYCHIATRIST + JUVENILE JUDGE, INTERRELATIONSHIPS, ROLES + GOALS + FUNCTIONS.

EJ119093.
FELDMAN, HOWARD S.; MARINELLI, ROBERT P.
CAREER PLANNING FOR PRISON INMATES.
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE QUARTERLY. 23. 4. 358-362. JUN 75.
CIJE1975.
75.
A BRIEF CAREER PLANNING EXPERIENCE WAS EXAMINED IN RELATION TO THE VOCATIONAL MATURITY OF INMATES.

ED097591.
FIDLER, PAUL P. AND OTHERS.
THE INMATE AS STUDENT--AN INVESTIGATION OF FORMERLY INCARCERATED STUDENTS ATTENDING THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA. RESEARCH NOTES NO. 21.
JUL 74.
RIEMAR75.
75.

THIS REPORT EXAMINES THE COLLEGE RECORDS OF STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN INCARCERATED. RECORDS WERE AVAILABLE FOR 40 STUDENTS WITH VARYING TYPES OF CRIMINAL BACKGROUNDS WHO HAD BEEN ADMITTED TO THE UNIVERSITY DURING THE PERIOD 1965-73. ONLY ONE OF THESE STUDENTS HAD GRADUATED FROM THE INSTITUTION, AND THE DATA SUGGESTED THAT MOST INMATE-STUDENTS HAD DIFFICULTY COMPLETING THE ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS. BECAUSE OF THESE PROBLEMS, THE AUTHOR SUGGESTS SEVERAL REMEDIES. INMATE-STUDENTS MIGHT PROFIT FROM SPECIAL ASSISTANCE AND CONCERTED EFFORTS TOWARD THE SUCCESSFUL ATTAINMENT OF COLLEGIATE GOALS (AS HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY DEMONSTRATED WITH OPPORTUNITY SCHOLARS, UPWARD BOUND STUDENTS, ETC.). COUNSELING AND MOTIVATIONAL TECHNIQUES MAY BE FRUITFUL IN INCREASING THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUCCESS. THE AUTHOR FURTHER RECOMMENDS THAT THE PROGRESS OF INMATE-STUDENTS BE MONITORED MORE CLOSELY AT THE UNIVERSITY, AND THAT THERE BE CONTINUED RESEARCH AND EVALUATION TO HELP FUTURE PLANNING AND REHABILITATION EFFORTS FOR THESE INDIVIDUALS.

ED037758.
FINK, LUDWIG; AND OTHERS.
A NEW WAY TO A NEW LIFE. A CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL REHABILITATION. SOCIAL SCIENCES OCCASIONAL PAPER, NUMBER ONE.
27 APR 69.
STATE UNIV. OF NEW YORK, PLATTSBURGH. COLL. AT PLATTSBURGH. (OPX04010).
RIEAUG70.
70.
"MODERN METHODS OF CRIMINAL REHABILITATION" WAS THE SUBJECT OF A CONFERENCE HELD IN CHAZY, NEW YORK. THE INSTITUTION DEALT WITH WAS THE DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CENTER AT CLINTON PRISON IN NEW YORK. A MOVIE "A NEW WAY TO PREPARE FOR A NEW LIFE" PRESENTED AN OVERVIEW OF THE REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR MULTIPLE OFFENDERS. A TRANSCRIPT OF THE FILM IS INCLUDED. A PANEL DISCUSSION ON "WHO IS THE CHRONIC OFFENDER" WAS PRESENTED BY A GROUP OF STUDENTS WHO INTERVIEWED INMATES AT THE PRISON. THE DISCUSSION FOLLOWING THIS PANEL WAS LED BY INMATES WHO HAD COME FOR THIS PURPOSE. DR. STEURUP PRESENTED A LECTURE ON PSYCHOTHERAPY, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT. NEXT, A PANEL SUMMARIZED THE CONFERENCE, POINTING OUT THE NEED TO USE EXISTING KNOWLEDGE AND TO INDICATE PRIORITIES FOR THE FUTURE. AN INTERVIEW WITH JACQUES BERNHEIM PROVIDED AN ADDITIONAL INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE.

12673 44-8.
FISHER, GARY.
DISCRIMINATING VIOLENCE EMANATING FROM OVER-CONTROLLED VERSUS UNDER-CONTROLLED AGGRESSIVITY.
BRITISH JOURNAL OF SOCIAL & CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY. 1970, 9(1), 54-59. 70.

AN ATTEMPT TO VALIDATE THE OVER-CONTROLLED HOSTILITY (O-H) SCALE IN DISTINGUISHING OVERCONTROLLED AGGRESSION FROM UNDERCONTROLLED AGGRESSION, UTILIZING 174 FELONS WHO WERE (A) CHRONICALLY VIOLENT (UC-V), (B) TYPICALLY NONVIOLENT BUT WHO ACTED OUT VIOLENTLY ON 1 OCCASION (OC-V), AND (C) NONVIOLENT (N-V), WAS UNSUCCESSFUL. THE OC-V TEND TO BE WHITE, WHEREAS THE UC-V TEND TO BE NEGRO, AND NEGROES CONSISTENTLY SCORED HIGHER THAN WHITES. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE O-H SCALE IS STRONGLY INFLUENCED BY A RACE-RELATED FACTOR, POSSIBLY SOCIAL ALIENATION, AND THAT SUCH A VARIABLE MUST BE CONSIDERED IN PREDICTING OVERCONTROLLED AGGRESSION. (29 REF.).
VIOLENCE MOTIVATION, OVER-CONTROLLED HOSTILITY SCALE, OVERCONTROLLED VS. UNDERCONTROLLED FELONS.

6987 44-1.
FISHER, GARY, SILVERSTEIN, A. B.
SELF-ACTUALIZATION VALUES OF FELONS.
JOURNAL OF HUMANISTIC PSYCHOLOGY. 1969, 9(1), 66-70. 69.

ADMINISTERED E. L. SHOSTROM'S (SEE 39:2) PERSONAL ORIENTATION INVENTORY, A MEASURE OF SELF-ACTUALIZATION, TO 600 FELONS UNDER 3 SETS OF INSTRUCTIONS: STIMULATE GOOD ADJUSTMENT (SGA), STIMULATE POOR ADJUSTMENT (SPA), AND CONTROL (C). HIGHEST SCORES WERE OBTAINED UNDER C, NEXT HIGHEST UNDER SGA, AND LOWEST UNDER SPA INSTRUCTIONS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT FELONS RECOGNIZE THE SOCIAL ACCEPTABILITY OF THE SELF-ACTUALIZING CONCEPT BUT FEEL THAT THEY HOLD A GREATER DEGREE OF SELF-ACTUALIZATION THAN THAT WHICH IS SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE. LOWER SCORES BY FELONS THAN NORMAL ADULTS SUGGEST THAT FELONS UNDERESTIMATE THE NORMATIVE DEGREE OF SELF-ACTUALIZATION IN SOCIETY.
SELF-ACTUALIZATION VALUES, FELONS.

5112 47-3.
FLESZAR-SZUMIGAJOWA, J.
THE PERPETRATORS OF ARSON IN FORENSIC-PSYCHIATRIC MATERIAL.
POLISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. 1969, VOL. 8(1), 212-219.
69.

DISCUSSES THE PSYCHIATRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INCENDIARIES. OUT OF 311 CASES, ONLY 7 WERE FOUND TO BE MENTALLY NORMAL. SCHIZOPHRENIA WAS THE MOST FREQUENT UNDERLYING MENTAL DISEASE, FOLLOWED BY MENTAL DEFICIENCY, PERSONALITY DISORDERS, ALCOHOLISM, ETC.
INCENDIARIES, PSYCHIATRIC CHARACTERISTICS & MOTIVATION.

EJ103243.
FLYNN, EDITH E.
RECREATION--A PRIVILEGE OR A NECESSITY.
PARKS AND RECREATION, 9, 9, 34-6,57-9. SEP 74.
75.

THIS ARTICLE BRIEFLY SURVEYS EXISTING CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND CITES THE NEED FOR RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AS A MEANS OF REHABILITATION.

ED107946.
FOSTER, EUPHESENIA.
FEMALE OFFENDERS IN THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM.
73.

THE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET PROVIDES A BRIEF HISTORY OF FEDERAL PRISONS AND OF FEDERAL WOMEN'S PRISONS. THERE IS STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON WOMEN PRISONERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE, RACE, PERIOD OF CONFINEMENT, MARITAL STATUS, TYPE OF CRIME, AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT FROM WHICH THE COMMITMENT WAS MADE. TABLES FOR THE FEDERAL REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN, ALDERSON, WEST VIRGINIA, ALSO GIVE NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS, NUMBER OF WELFARE RECIPIENTS, AND EMPLOYMENT SALARY SCALE. FOR EACH OF THE SIX WOMEN'S PRISONS THERE IS A BRIEF OUTLINE OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES: AGE RANGE, SERVICE AREA, PLANNED CAPACITY, CLINICAL SERVICES, AND CUSTODY/HOUSING. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM OFFERINGS FOR THE PRISONS AT FORT WORTH, TERMINAL ISLAND, AND MORGANTOWN ARE LISTED; THERE ARE DESCRIPTIONS OF INDIVIDUAL COURSES AND OF THE "RIGHT TO READ" PROGRAM AT ALDERSON. ALSO PROVIDED IS BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT WORK RELEASE AND STUDY RELEASE PROGRAMS, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, HEALTH SERVICES (WITH SOME DETAIL ON THE SERVICES AVAILABLE AT ALDERSON), RELIGION, DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT, COMMUNITY PROGRAMS AND COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS (HALFWAY HOUSES), CONTRACT SERVICES, AND ALTERNATIVES TO CONFINEMENT.

ED085506.
FRAIZER, ROBERT LEE: AND OTHERS.
INCARCERATION AND ADULT FELON PROBATION IN TEXAS: A COST COMPARISON.
CRIMINAL JUSTICE MONOGRAPH. VOLUME IV, NUMBER 3.
73.
IN ATTEMPTING TO DETERMINE THE COST OF PROBATION AND THE COST OF INCARCERATION OF ADULT FELONS IN TEXAS, IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT THERE WERE NO COMPARATIVE FIGURES AVAILABLE. A SEARCH OF THE LITERATURE WAS CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE THE PROPER STANDARDS FOR PROBATION CASELOAD MANAGEMENT AND TO IDENTIFY PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH PREVIOUS COST STUDIES. IN A COMPARISON OF PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS IN TEXAS COUNTIES THAT HAVE PROBATION AND THOSE THAT DO NOT, FIVE RELEVANT FACTORS WERE DETERMINED: POPULATION, WAGES, TAXABLE PROPERTY, MANUFACTURING VALUE, AND TOTAL INCOME. THE HIGHER THE STATISTICS FOR ANY OF THE FIVE FACTORS, THE MORE LIKELY THE COUNTY WAS TO HAVE PROBATION. DIFFERENT METHODS WERE USED TO DETERMINE THE COST TO THE TAXPAYER FOR THE OPERATION OF THE PRISON SYSTEM (DIRECT COSTS) AND THE COSTS TO THE STATE ASSOCIATED WITH LOSS OF THE BREADWINNER (INDIRECT COSTS). USING THE CALIFORNIA SYSTEM AS A MODEL WITH SOME MODIFICATION, THE TEXAS MODEL DETERMINED THAT, WITH THE STATE ASSISTING THE COUNTIES INITIALLY, THE COST PER MAN PER DAY FOR PROBATION WAS 5.22 LESS THAN FOR INCARCERATION. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ESTABLISHING A PROBATION SYSTEM FOR ADULT FELONS WERE BASED ON THAT DETERMINATION. (PERTINENT STATISTICAL TABLES ARE INCLUDED IN THE

13446 57-6.
FRIEDMAN, C. JACK. MANN, FREDRICA.
RECIDIVISM: THE FALLACY OF PREDICTION.
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY & COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY.
VOL 76 20(2) 153-164.
76.
CONDUCTED A 2-YR FOLLOW-UP STUDY TO ASSESS THE ACCURACY OF STAFF MEMBER PREDICTIONS OF RECIDIVISM RATES FOR 137 BLACK AND 00 WHITE COURT-ADJUDICATED MALE ADOLESCENTS FROM 3 RESIDENTIAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. ADMINISTRATORS AT EACH INSTITUTION HAD AN APPROPRIATE STAFF MEMBER COMPLETE A FOLLOW-UP INSTITUTION EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE (ASSESSING FUTURE RECIDIVISM PROBABILITY) FOR EACH S. FOUR MEASURES OF THE EXTENT OF ILLEGAL CRIMINAL ACTS COMMITTED BY SS DURING THE FOLLOW-UP WERE USED AS RECIDIVISM CRITERIA: (A) THE SELLIN-WOLFGANG SCORE, (B) THE GLOBAL RECIDIVISM SCORE, (C) THE NONVIOLENT RECIDIVISM SCORE, AND (D) THE VIOLENT RECIDIVISM SCORE. FOUR OTHER MEASURES WERE ALSO EXAMINED IN RELATION TO PREDICTIONS OF RECIDIVISM: (A) THE TOTAL WEIGHTED OFFENSES SCORE, (B) THE MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE MEASURE, (C) THE TOTAL SELF-REPORTED DELINQUENCY, AND (D) THE STAFF'S FEELING TOWARD THE YOUTH. DATA ANALYSES REVEALED STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT CORRELATIONS BETWEEN STAFF PREDICTIONS AND POLICE RECORDS ON 3 OUT OF 4 MEASURES; NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE AMONG THE 3 STAFFS' ACCURACY OF PREDICTIONS; AND (C) A SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE CORRELATION BETWEEN STAFF PREDICTIONS OF RECIDIVISM AND LIKING OF SS. SINCE THE STAFF'S OVERALL RECIDIVISM PREDICTIONS WERE ONLY SLIGHTLY BETTER THAN CHANCE, FINDINGS ARE INTERPRETED AS EVIDENCE OF THE FALLIBILITY OF HUMAN JUDGMENT AND THE NEED FOR BETTER MEANS OF DETERMINING YOUTH'S READINESS FOR DISCHARGE FROM CORRECTION INSTITUTIONS.
STAFF ASSESSMENTS & OFFENSE BACKGROUND, ACCURACY OF PREDICTION OF RECIDIVISM RATES FOR BLACK & WHITE COURT-ADJUDICATED MALE ADOLESCENTS FROM RESIDENTIAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, STAFF, 2-YR FOLLOWUP.

ED044509.
FULTON, W. SCOTT, ED.
A FUTURE FOR CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION? FEDERAL OFFENDERS REHABILITATION PROGRAM. FINAL REPORT.
NOV 69.
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE (DHEW), WASHINGTON, D.C. DIV. OF RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION GRANTS. (BBB02829).
RIEMAR71.
71.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE NATIONAL PROBLEM POSED BY A SPIRALING CRIME RATE AND THE NEED TO REDUCE THE RATE OF RECIDIVISM, THE PROGRAM'S PRIMARY PURPOSE WAS TO TEST AND DEMONSTRATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROVIDING INTENSIVE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES TO FEDERAL OFFENDERS AT SPECIFIED STATES IN THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS. OUT OF A RANDOM SELECTION OF 2,654 CASES, 623 FINALLY WERE USED IN THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP AND 601 IN THE CONTROL GROUP. THE CLIENT POPULATION WAS DRAWN FROM THE RELEASES AND PROBATIONERS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF SEVEN OFFICES OF THE U.S. PROBATION SERVICE, AND FROM INMATES INITIALLY CONFINED AT THREE OF THE INSTITUTIONS OPERATED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF PRISONS. THIS REPORT INDICATES THAT OFFENDER POPULATIONS ARE AMPLE RESOURCES FOR POTENTIAL VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION CLIENTS AND THAT A SUBSTANTIAL PERCENTAGE CAN BE REHABILITATED. IT ALSO REFLECTS THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN THIS ATTEMPT TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF INTENSIVE REHABILITATION SERVICES IN ADDITION TO THOSE ALREADY OFFERED BY FEDERAL CORRECTIONS.

ED041575.
GALLO, ROBERT R.
OCCP PROPOSAL NO. 24A TO EVALUATE A COLLEGE LEVEL PROGRAM OFFERED BY AUBURN COMMUNITY COLLEGE TO MAXIMUM SECURITY INMATES AT AUBURN STATE PRISON UTILIZING INNOVATIVE TEACHING TECHNIQUES.
APR 70.
THIS REPORT SUGGESTS A RESEARCH DESIGN FOR A 5-YEAR INVESTIGATION OF THE FEASIBILITY AND OF THE EFFECTS OF THREE DIFFERENTIATED EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ON THE RATE OF RECIDIVISM FOR PRISON INMATES. ELIGIBILITY FOR THE PROGRAM WILL BE BASED ON POSSESSION OF A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR EQUIVALENCY CERTIFICATE, DESIRE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROGRAM, AND CLASSIFICATION AS A "LOW RISK" PRISONER. THREE METHODS OF INSTRUCTION WILL BE USED CONCURRENTLY DURING THE PROGRAM. ONE ALLOWS A SMALL NUMBER OF INMATES TO RECEIVE THEIR INSTRUCTION ON THE CAMPUS OF AUBURN COMMUNITY COLLEGE (NEW YORK). IN ADDITION TO THE THREE GROUPS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION, THERE WILL ALSO BE CONTROL GROUPS TO PROVIDE COMPARATIVE DATA. ASSIGNMENT TO TREATMENT AND CONTROL GROUPS WILL BE BASED ON PROCEDURES DESIGNED TO ELIMINATE BIAS. DATA TO BE COLLECTED INCLUDE: (1) RELATIVE PROGRAM COSTS; (2) RECIDIVISM RATES BETWEEN PARTICIPANTS AND ELIGIBLE NON-PARTICIPANTS, AND THOSE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIOUS TREATMENT METHODS; AND (3) RELATIVE INFLUENCE OF STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS AND THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM ON RECIDIVISM RATES. A LARGE DATA BASE WILL BE ASSURED BY RANDOMLY ASSIGNING NEW ARRIVALS AT THE PRISON, WHO MEET PROGRAM ENTRY REQUIREMENTS, TO EITHER THE TREATMENT OR THE CONTROL GROUPS EVERY FOUR MONTHS.

EJ082449.
GAIZER, VICTOR J.. SARASON, IRWIN G.
VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH RECIDIVISM AMONG JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.
JOURNAL OF CONSULTING AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY. 40. 1. 1-5. FEB 73.
CIJEABST.
74.

THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE WHICH OF A NUMBER OF SOCIOLOGICAL, FAMILY BACKGROUND, AND PERSONALITY VARIABLES WOULD DISCRIMINATE BETWEEN RECIDIVISTS AND NONRECIDIVISTS IN A POPULATION OF FORMERLY INSTITUTIONALIZED JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

ED088250.
A STUDY OF GEORGIA'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AS IT RELATES TO THE MENTALLY RETARDED, I.E. LAW ENFORCEMENT, JUDICIAL, AND INCARCERATION.
FEB 73.

DESCRIBED IS A PROPOSED 2-YEAR STUDY BY THE ATLANTA ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CHILDREN OF GEORGIA'S CRIMINAL SYSTEM AS IT RELATES TO THE MENTALLY RETARDED. THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THE STUDY IS SAID TO BE THE DETERMINATION OF THE BEST SYSTEM FOR THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES TO MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS INCARCERATED IN GEORGIA'S PENAL INSTITUTIONS. LISTED ARE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES SUCH AS MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES REGARDING CONTACTS WITH THE MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDER. NOTED IN THE SECTION ON HISTORICAL BACKGROUND IS THE HIGH PERCENTAGE OF JUVENILE AND ADULT INMATES WHO ARE RETARDED. DISCUSSED UNDER PROCEDURES ARE THE GENERAL RATIONALE OF THE PROJECT, THE PLANNING STAGE, THE INQUIRY STAGE, AND THE IMPLEMENTATION STAGE. SUMMARIZED ARE STAFFING PLANS AND BUDGET PROJECTIONS. APPENDED ARE AN ANALYSIS OF THE COST-BENEFITS OF PRISON REHABILITATION, STATISTICS ON THE MENTALLY RETARDED IN GEORGIA PRISONS, RESUMES OF STAFF MEMBERS, AND LETTERS OF ENDORSEMENT.

16817 41- .
GIANNELL, A. STEVEN.
GIANNELL S CRIMINOSYNTHESIS THEORY AS AN INTERVIEWING SCHEDULE FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF CRIMINALITY.
CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY + JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY. 67, 13(1), 42-50. 67.

DESCRIBES THE APPLICATION OF GIANNELL S CRIMINOSYNTHESIS THEORY IN INTERVIEWING SITUATIONS CONCERNED WITH THE EVALUATION OF CRIMINALITY AND DELINQUENCY. S IS ADMINISTERED THE GIANNELL INDEX OF CRIMINOSYNTHESIS, INTERVIEW FORM, WHICH REPRESENTS THE 6 ESSENTIAL CRIME-CONDUCIVE FACTORS INCLUDED IN CRIMINOSYNTHESIS THEORY, I.E. NEED FRUSTRATION, INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL INHIBITION, CONTACT WITH REALITY, SITUATIONAL CRIME POTENTIAL, AND POTENTIAL SATISFACTION. THE MEANING OF THE 6 ESSENTIAL FACTORS IS EXPLAINED BY THE E, AND IS ASKED TO MAKE AN ASSESSMENT OF HIMSELF WITH REFERENCE TO EACH FACTOR. AS A RESULT AN EVALUATION OF THE CRIMINAL SYNTHESIS RESPONSIBLE FOR CRIME CAN BE OBTAINED, AND THE PROBABILITY OF FUTURE CRIME COMMISSION ASSESSED.
GIANNELL S CRIMINOSYNTHESIS THEORY AS INTERVIEWING SCHEDULE, ASSESSMENT OF CRIMINALITY + DELINQUENCY.

ED092852.
GLOBETTI, GERALD; AND OTHERS.
ALCOHOL AND CRIME: PREVIOUS DRINKING CAREERS OF CONVICTED OFFENDERS 74.
THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY IS TWOFOLD: (1) TO DESCRIBE THE DISTRIBUTION OF A SELECTED SET OF SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AMONG A RANDOM SAMPLE OF INMATES OF A RELATIVELY LARGE SOUTHERN STATE PENITENTIARY, AND (2) TO CORRELATE THEIR DRINKING CAREERS TO PATTERNS OF DEVIANT ACTS. THE ENSUING ANALYSIS EMPHASIZES THE RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE SAMPLE AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SUBCULTURE OF THE TWO MAJOR RACIAL GROUPS AND DRINKING STYLES LEADING TO OFFENSIVE BEHAVIOR. RESULTS OF CORRELATIONS BETWEEN DRINKING BEHAVIOR AND CRIME ARE PRESENTED THROUGHOUT THE PAPER. THEY REVEAL THAT A VERY LARGE MAJORITY OF INMATES TEND TO BE "REGULAR" DRINKERS, THAT A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF THE INMATES HAD PREVIOUSLY EXPERIENCED PERSONAL SOCIAL COMPLICATIONS AS A RESULT OF DRINKING, AND THAT THESE EXPERIENCES CREATED THE "IDEAL" CIRCUMSTANCES CONDUCIVE TO THE COMMITMENT OF THE CRIMINAL ACT. THE RESULTS SHOW STRONG EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRINKING BEHAVIOR AND RATE OF RECIDIVISM. STUDY LIMITATIONS WERE TWOFOLD: (1) ITS DESIGN SOUGHT ONLY TO EXPLORE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN DEVIANT ACTS AND DRINKING; AND (2) SEVERAL IMPORTANT VARIABLES PERTAINING TO THE INMATES' FIRST EXPERIENCES WITH ALCOHOL WERE NOT EXAMINED.

1260 48-1.
GOTTSCHALK, LOUIS A. ET AL.
EFFECT OF AMPHETAMINE OR CHLORPROMAZINE ON ACHIEVEMENT STRIVINGS SCORES DERIVED FROM CONTENT ANALYSIS OF SPEECH.
COMPREHENSIVE PSYCHIATRY. 1971, SEP. VOL. 12(5). 433-438.
71.
ASSIGNED ADULT CRIMINAL OFFENDERS TO 3 DRUG GROUPS IN ORDER TO ASSESS THE EFFECT ON ACHIEVEMENT STRIVINGS AS MEASURED BY THE GOTTSCHALK-GLESER ACHIEVEMENT STRIVINGS SCALE. 16 SS RECEIVED 15 MG. OF AN AMPHETAMINE, 7 RECEIVED 50 MG. CHLORPROMAZINE, AND 14 RECEIVED A PLACEBO. ACHIEVEMENT STRIVING SCORES WERE TAKEN PRIOR TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF DRUGS AND AGAIN AT 2- AND 4-HR POSTDRUG PERIODS. RESULTS INDICATE A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ACHIEVEMENT STRIVINGS ON THE 1ST POSTDRUG TESTING FOR THE AMPHETAMINE GROUP WHEN COMPARED TO THE PLACEBO GROUP. THIS DIFFERENCE DISAPPEARED BY THE 2ND POSTDRUG TESTING. THERE WAS NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CHLORPROMAZINE AND PLACEBO GROUPS ON EITHER OF THE POSTDRUG ADMINISTRATIONS. (15 REF.).
AMPHETAMINE & CHLORPROMAZINE, ACHIEVEMENT STRIVINGS MEASURED BY GOTTSCHALK-GLESER ACHIEVEMENT STRIVINGS SCALE, ADULT CRIMINALS.

10925 44-7.
GREGER, J. HOFFMEYER, O.
MURDER OF SEVERAL CHILDREN BY SCHIZOPHRENIC MOTHERS.
PSYCHIATRIA CLINICA. 1969, 2(1), 14-24.
69.
ON THE BASIS OF 3 CASE HISTORIES THE PROBLEM OF INFANTICIDE BY SCHIZOPHRENIC MOTHERS IS DISCUSSED WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO MOTIVATION. DIVERSE MOTIVES, IN EACH CASE PSYCHOTICALLY CONDITIONED BY THE SAME BASIC ILLNESS, CAN GIVE RISE TO SUCH ACTS OF KILLING. DISCUSSED IS THE IDEA OF TAKING THE CHILD WITH THEM WHEN COMMITTING SUICIDE, WITH CATATONIC MURDER AND WITH PASSIVE KILLING. OTHER TYPES OF MOTIVE ARE ALSO REFERRED TO ON THE BASIS OF THE EXISTING LITERATURE.
INFANTICIDE BY SCHIZOPHRENIC MOTHERS, MOTIVES, 3 CASE REPORTS.

ED136681.
GRIGGS, SHIRLEY A.
PROGRAM FOR ADOLESCENTS (MALE AND FEMALE) IN CORRECTIVE INSTITUTIONS-RIKERS ISLAND.
JUN 75.
RIESEP77.
77.
THIS PROJECT FUNDED UNDER ELEMENTARY SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT TITLE I, WAS DESIGNED TO IMPROVE THE MATHEMATICS SKILLS OF 328 MALES AND FEMALES SERVING PRISON SENTENCES OR AWAITING TRIAL IN THE RIKERS ISLAND PENITENTIARY. FOR THE MALE POPULATION EXCLUSIVELY, THE PROJECT WAS DESIGNED TO IMPROVE READING SKILLS AND ENGLISH USAGE AND COMPREHENSION. THE PROJECT SUPPLEMENTED THE REGULAR INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM IN MATHEMATICS AND READING BY PROVIDING REMEDIATION AND TUTORING IN THESE AREAS. THE PROJECT ESTABLISHED A MATHEMATICS LABORATORY IN THE WOMEN'S PRISON, AND A READING LABORATORY, THREE CLASSES IN ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE, A CLOTH CUTTING AND SPREADING CLASS EMPHASIZING THE APPLICATION OF READING AND MATHEMATICS SKILLS IN A VOCATIONAL AREA, AND AN EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE PROGRAM IN THE MEN'S PRISON. THE INMATES RANGED IN AGE FROM 16 TO 21 YEARS. TWO OF THE EVALUATION OBJECTIVES WERE ACHIEVED AT A SIGNIFICANT LEVEL: THAT IS, AS A RESULT OF PARTICIPATION IN THE READING AND MATHEMATICS COMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAM, THE READING AND MATHEMATICS GRADES OF STUDENTS SHOWED A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE REAL POST TEST SCORE AND THE ANTICIPATED POST TEST SCORE THE EVALUATION OBJECTIVE DEALING WITH IMPROVING THE LANGUAGE FACILITY OF STUDENTS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE COMPONENT OF THE PROGRAM WAS ACHIEVED BY 64% OF THE PARTICIPANTS, WHO EITHER IMPROVED OR RECEIVED THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE RATING IN THE AREA OF ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY. EIGHTY-FIVE PERCENT OF THE PARTICIPANTS ACHIEVED SUCCESS IN THE AREA OF ENGLISH COMPREHENSION.

7343 55-4.
GRISSO, J. THOMAS.
CONFLICT ABOUT RELEASE: ENVIRONMENTAL AND PERSONAL CORRELATES AMONG INSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENTS.
JOURNAL OF COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY, OCT 75 VOL 3(4) 396-399.
75.
AMONG INSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENT WHITE MALE 13-17 YR OLDS, LOW SCORES ON A QUESTIONNAIRE INDEX OF DESIRE FOR RELEASE WERE RELATED SIGNIFICANTLY TO LESS STABLE FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS (PARENT ABSENT FROM HOME, PARENTAL ABUSE-REJECTION), MORE PESSIMISTIC EVALUATIONS OF HOME BY SS, AND A GREATER LIKELIHOOD OF PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONALIZATION AND OF TRUANCY-RUNAWAY OFFENSES. RESULTS SUGGEST THE IMPORTANCE OF EXTRAINSTITUTIONAL VARIABLES FOR UNDERSTANDING THE DELINQUENT S DEGREE OF MOTIVATION FOR RELEASE. THEY ALSO PROVIDE SOME DIRECTION FOR FURTHER STUDIES OF INSTITUTIONAL DEPENDENCY AMONG DELINQUENTS.
STABILITY OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS & PERCEPTIONS OF HOME & PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONALIZATION & TRUANCY-RUNAWAY OFFENSES, DESIRE FOR RELEASE, INSTITUTIONALIZED WHITE MALE 13-17 YR OLD DELINQUENTS.

ED104364.
GUDE, LORENZ J.
NARRATIVE EVALUATION REPORT ON THE INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATIONAL MEDIA TECHNOLOGY, JULY 1, 1972 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974.
DEC 74.
BUREAU OF LIBRARIES AND EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY (DHEW/OE), WASHINGTON D.C. (BBB04C04).
RIEAUG75.
75.
THE EDUCATIONAL MEDIA TECHNICIAN PROGRAM AT BURLINGTON COUNTY COLLEGE WAS OPERATED FROM JULY 1, 1972 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974 BY THE DIVISION OF LEARNING RESOURCES UNDER A GRANT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, BUREAU OF LIBRARIES. THE PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAM WAS TO TRAIN INMATES FROM NEARBY BORDENTOWN AND YARDVILLE REFORMATORIES AS LIBRARY AND AUDIOVISUAL TECHNICIANS IN ORDER TO PROVIDE THEM WITH A VIABLE ALTERNATIVE TO THE WAY OF LIFE WHICH PUT THEM IN JAIL IN THE PAST, AND IMPROVE THE 80 PERCENT RECIDIVISM RATE. CONCLUSIONS ARE THAT 1) IT IS ADVANTAGEOUS TO COMBINE LIBRARY AND AUDIOVISUAL TECHNOLOGY IN SUB-PROFESSIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS, 2) IT IS FUTILE TO INVOLVE CORRECTIONS-RELATED PARTICIPANTS IN TERMINAL PARAPROFESSIONAL LIBRARY/AUDIOVISUAL TRAINING ALTHOUGH TRAINING THEM AS PROFESSIONALS OFFERS PROMISE, 3) A COLLEGE BASED REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR CORRECTIONS-RELATED PARTICIPANTS HAS A REASONABLE CHANCE OF SUCCESS IF IT HAS AN OPEN CHOICE OF CURRICULUM, ADEQUATE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, AND A STRONG COUNSELING COMPONENT, PREFERABLY BY AN EX-OFFENDER. THE BULK OF THE DOCUMENT CONSISTS OF AN EVALUATION REPORT BY AN OUTSIDE EVALUATOR. A PROPOSAL FOR THE SALE OF NEW JERSEY INMATE WORKS OF ART IS APPENDED.

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EJ134760.
GULKER, VIRGIL.
PRISON LIBRARIES AND THE "MYTH OF REHABILITATION".
CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD. 47. 8. 326-7. MAR 76.
CIJE1976.
76.
LIBRARIES MAY NEVER REDUCE RECIDIVISM OR INCREASE RESOCIALIZATION ALL BY THEMSELVES, BUT THEY CERTAINLY INTRODUCE THE INMATE TO A MORE HOSPITABLE REALITY AND CREATE A CLIMATE CONDUCIVE TO LEARNING.

1779 57-1.
HAMPDEN-TURNER, CHARLES.
SANE ASYLUM: INSIDE THE DELANCEY STREET FOUNDATION.
SAN FRANCISCO, CA: SAN FRANCISCO BOOK, 1976. 296 P. $10.
77.
DESCRIBES THE OPERATION, GOALS, AND OUTCOMES OF THE DELANCEY STREET FOUNDATION IN SAN FRANCISCO, A STRUCTURED, SELF-HELP RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM FOR FORMER DRUG ADDICTS, ALCOHOLICS, AND CRIMINAL OFFENDERS. FROM ITS FOUNDING ONLY 5 YRS AGO, DELANCEY HAS GROWN INTO A SELF-SUPPORTING COMMUNITY OF 350 RESIDENTS, OWNS SEVERAL MANSIONS AND APARTMENT COMPLEXES, AND OPERATES ITS OWN BUSINESSES, SCHOOLS, AND CREDIT UNION, ALL WITHOUT FEDERAL SUPPORT.
OPERATION & GOALS & OUTCOMES OF DELANCEY STREET FOUNDATION, FORMER DRUG ADDICTS & ALCOHOLICS & CRIMINAL OFFENDERS, BOOK.

ED120278.
HARRIS, ANTHONY R.. LEWIS, MICHAEL.
RACE AND CRIMINAL DEVIANCE: A STUDY OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.
AUG 74.
RIEJUL76.
76.
IN ORDER TO EXAMINE EMPIRICALLY THE IMPACT OF RACE ON ASPECTS OF THE NATURE AND ETIOLOGY OF CRIMINAL DEVIANCE, QUESTIONNAIRES WERE ADMINISTERED TO 234 PREDOMINANTLY LOWER CLASS BLACK AND WHITE INMATES IN A PRISON FOR YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS. THE DATA THUS PROVIDED INDICATE THAT THE DIFFERENT EXPERIENCES ASSOCIATED WITH RACE IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICA PROVIDE A MAJOR CUTTING-EDGE IN THE EXPECTATIONS AND SELF-PERCEPTIONS OF THESE YOUTHS. WHILE BOTH BLACKS AND WHITES INTERVIEWED SHOW SIMILAR CRIMINAL HISTORIES, INCREASING LEVELS OF CRIMINAL INCOME AND OF THE EXPECTED VALUE OF CRIMINAL CHOICE ARE ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASES IN SELF-ESTEEM AND SELF-STABILITY FOR BLACKS, BUT WITH DECREASES IN ESTEEM AND STABILITY FOR WHITES. IN COROLLARY FASHION, WHILE BOTH RACES SIMPLED APPEAR TO DEFINE THEMSELVES AS MORE "CRIMINAL" THAN "STRAIGHT", INCREASING CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION IS ASSOCIATED WITH MARKED DECREASES IN SELF-ESTEEM AND STABILITY FOR WHITES, BUT ONLY MARGINAL DECREASES FOR BLACKS. SUCH DIFFERENCES DO NOT APPEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE POTENTIALLY CONFOUNDING INFLUENCE OF SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, BUT, ON THE CONTRARY, SUGGEST THAT RACIAL EXPERIENCE HAS BEEN BADLY NEGLECTED AS A FACTOR IN THE PROCESS AND PERCEPTION OF BECOMING CRIMINALLY DEVIANT. RACE-SPECIFIC ETIOLOGICAL SCENARIOS CONSONANT WITH THE PRESENT DATA ARE OFFERED FOR CONSIDERATION IN FUTURE RESEARCH.

ED089487.
HASKINS, JIMMY R.. FRIEL, CHARLES M.
STRATEGIES FOR THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED
PROJECT CAMIO, VOLUME I.
DEC 72.
PRESENTED ARE THE SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF PROJECT CAMIO (CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND THE MENTALLY INCOMPETENT OFFENDER), A TEXAS STUDY TO DETERMINE THE INCIDENCE OF CRIMINAL INCARCERATION OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED (MR) AND TO IDENTIFY LAWS, PROCEDURES, AND PRACTICES WHICH AFFECT THE PROSECUTION AND INCARCERATION OF THE MR OFFENDER. NOTED IS THE STUDY'S INVESTIGATION INTO SEVEN AREAS OF CONCERN: A REVIEW OF THEORIES ON CRIMINALITY AND MR, THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE MR OFFENDER, INCIDENCE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MR IN ADULT AND JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, THE DELINQUENT IN A STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY FOR THE MR, JUVENILE COURT HANDLING OF THE MR OFFENDER AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL, AND A NATIONAL SURVEY OF THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF MR OFFENDERS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. IDENTIFIED ARE ASSUMPTIONS OF THE STUDY SUCH AS THE LACK OF A CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MR AND COMMISSION OF CRIMINAL ACTS. DISCUSSED ARE 31 RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE AREAS OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROCEDURAL CHANGES, AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS. AN EXAMPLE OF A RECOMMENDATION IS AMENDMENT OF THE TEXAS CRIMINAL CODE TO ALLOW ALL INCOMPETENT DEFENDANTS TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR RELEASE FROM CONFINEMENT WHENEVER THEY DO NOT REQUIRE CONFINEMENT FOR PROTECTION OF THEMSELVES OR OTHERS.

ED069488.
HASKINS, JIMMY R., FRIEL, CHARLES M.
THEORIES ON CRIMINALITY AND MENTAL RETARDATION PROJECT CAMIO, VOLUME 2.
DEC 73.
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE (DHEW), WASHINGTON, D.C. DIV. OF MENTAL RETARDATION. (BBB10195).
RIEAUG74.
74.
THIS HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THEORIES ON CRIMINALITY AND MENTAL RETARDATION IS PART OF PROJECT CAMIO (CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND THE MENTALLY INCOMPETENT OFFENDER), A TEXAS STUDY TO DETERMINE THE INCIDENCE OF CRIMINAL INCARCERATION OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED (MR) AND TO IDENTIFY LAWS, PROCEDURES, AND PRACTICES WHICH AFFECT THE PROSECUTION AND IMPRISONMENT OF THE MR OFFENDER. THE REVIEW INDICATES THAT PRIOR TO THE 19TH CENTURY THERE WAS LITTLE EFFORT TO DISCRIMINATE BETWEEN THE MR INDIVIDUAL AND THE CRIMINAL OFFENDER, THAT EARLY STUDIES SUGGESTING THAT MR PREDISPOSES A PERSON TO CRIMINAL ACTS HAVE BEEN REPLACED BY EVIDENCE THAT THE HIGH PERCENTAGE OF MR INDIVIDUALS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS DUE TO ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL FACTORS, THAT ADVANCES IN TESTING TECHNIQUES AND CAUSAL THEORIES HAVE LED TO CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS CONCERNED WITH MULTIVARIATE CAUSES, THAT CURRENT CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT SEES THE OFFENDER AS A UNIQUE INDIVIDUAL, THAT PREJUDICIAL ATTITUDES TOWARD THE MR STILL EXIST WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, BUT THAT A GROWING PHILOSOPHY CONCERNING THE RIGHT TO TREATMENT SHOULD FACILITATE THE HANDLING OF THE MR OFFENDER. THE DISCUSSION EXAMINES MR FROM ANCIENT TIMES TO THE PRESENT AND THEN REVIEWS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MR AND CRIME IN TERMS OF LEGALITIES, THEORIES OF MR AND CRIME (SUCH AS RELIGIOUS, GENETIC, OR ENVIRONMENTAL), AND TREATMENT OF THE DEFECTIVE OFFENDER.

ED089489.
HASKINS, JIMMY R.. FRIEL, CHARLES M.
THE MENTALLY RETARDED AND THE LAW PROJECT CAMIO, VOLUME 3.
DEC 73.
REVIEWED ARE STATUTORY AND CASE LAWS AFFECTING ARREST, PROSECUTION, AND TREATMENT OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED (MR) OFFENDER AS PART OF PROJECT CAMIO, (CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND THE MENTALLY INCOMPETENT OFFENDER), A TEXAS STUDY TO DETERMINE THE INCIDENCE OF CRIMINAL INCARCERATION OF THE MR AND TO IDENTIFY LAWS, PROCEDURES, AND PRACTICES WHICH ADVERSELY AFFECT THE PROSECUTION AND IMPRISONMENT OF THE MR OFFENDER. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE PROPER HANDLING OF THE MR OFFENDER REQUIRES THE AMENDMENT OR ELIMINATION OF LAWS DEALING WITH THE DEFENDANT'S COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL AND THE USE OF INSANITY AS A DEFENSE IN A CRIMINAL PROSECUTION. NOTED IS EFFECTIVE COMMITMENT WITHOUT RIGHT TO BAIL DURING THE MENTAL EXAMINATION PERIOD, THE INDETERMINATE OR LIFETIME COMMITMENT WITHOUT A FINDING GUILT FOR MR OFFENDERS, AND A DISPARITY BETWEEN COMMITMENT AND RELEASE PROCEDURES WHICH SERVES NO LEGAL OR THERAPEUTIC PURPOSES. ISSUES ARE DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF INCOMPETENCY LAWS, TREATMENT OF MR PERSONS FOUND INCOMPETENT, PROCEDURAL PROBLEMS SUCH AS THE PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION AND THE INCOMPETENCY HEARING, AND MR AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY. EXPLAINED ARE 12 RECOMMENDATIONS SUCH AS TERMINATION OF THE AUTOMATIC COMMITMENT OF DEFENDANTS WHO REQUIRE A COMPETENCY EXAMINATION AND THE PROSECUTION'S OBLIGATION TO PROVE THE MR INDIVIDUAL'S POTENTIAL DANGER TO SOCIETY OR HIMSELF PRIOR TO COMMITMENT DUE TO INCOMPETENCY.

ED089490.
HASKINS, JIMMY R.. FRIEL, CHARLES M.
THE MENTALLY RETARDED IN AN ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE PROJECT CAMIO, VOLUME 4.
DEC 73.
EVALUATED WERE 500 MALE INMATES ADMITTED TO THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS OVER A 2-MONTH PERIOD. THE STUDY WAS PART OF PROJECT CAMIO (CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND THE MENTALLY INCOMPETENT OFFENDER), A TEXAS STUDY TO DETERMINE THE INCIDENCE OF CRIMINAL INCARCERATION OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED (MR) AND TO IDENTIFY LAWS, PROCEDURES, AND PRACTICES WHICH AFFECT THE PROSECUTION AND INCARCERATION OF THE MR OFFENDER. EVALUATION OF THE INMATES WAS UNDERTAKEN TO DETERMINE THE INCIDENCE OF MR INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND TO DETERMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTELLIGENCE AND ASPECTS OF THE SOCIAL AND CRIMINAL HISTORIES OF MR OFFENDERS. ADMINISTERED WERE FIVE INTELLIGENCE TESTS AND TWO TESTS OF EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT. THE MR INCIDENCE AMONG SS WAS FOUND TO BE APPROXIMATELY 10% (MORE THAN THREE TIMES THE RATE WITHIN THE GENERAL POPULATION). EVALUATION OF BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS INDICATED THAT MR INMATES TENDED TO BE OLDER, TO HAVE NO MILITARY SERVICE, AND TO BE MEMBERS OF MINORITY GROUPS. THE NON-RETARDED INMATE WAS MORE LIKELY TO HAVE BEEN GRANTED PROBATION AS A JUVENILE OFFENDER OR AS A PREVIOUS ADULT OFFENDER, MR AND NON-MR OFFENDERS TENDED TO HAVE SIMILAR CRIMINAL RECORDS, THOUGH MR OFFENDERS WERE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE BEEN CONVICTED OF CRIMES OF RAPE AND BURGLARY. FINDINGS INDICATED THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MR AND NON-MR INMATES TO BE IN THE MORE FREQUENT GRANTING OF PROBATION TO THE NON-MR.

ED089492.
HASKINS, JIMMY R.. FRIEL, CHARLES M.
THE DELINQUENT IN A STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED PROJECT CAMIO, VOLUME 6.
DEC 73.

EVALUATED WERE 430 NEW JUVENILE AND ADULT ADMISSIONS TO A STATE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED (MR). THE STUDY WAS PART OF PROJECT CAMIO (CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND THE MENTALLY INCOMPETENT OFFENDER), A TEXAS EFFORT TO DETERMINE THE INCIDENCE OF CRIMINAL INCARCERATION OF THE MR AND TO IDENTIFY LAWS, PROCEDURES, AND PRACTICES WHICH AFFECT THE PROSECUTION AND IMPRISONMENT OF THE MR OFFENDER. INVESTIGATED WERE THE INCIDENCE OF SS' PRIOR INVOLVEMENT WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND THE INCIDENCE OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIORS WHILE AT THE INSTITUTION. MOST COMMON ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIORS IDENTIFIED WERE TANTRUMS (ONE OF EVERY FOUR INDIVIDUALS) AND ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIORS (ONE OF EVERY FOUR JUVENILE MALES). ONLY 10% OF THE SS HAD HAD ANY PRIOR CONTACT WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. RESULTS SUGGESTED THAT THE HIGH INCIDENCE OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIORS AMONG RESIDENTS REQUIRES THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS WITHIN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE RETARDED AND THAT MR DELINQUENTS ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE COMMITTED TO STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS THAN TO STATE FACILITIES FOR THE MR.

ED089494.
HASKINS, JIMMY R.. FRIEL, CHARLES M.
A NATIONAL SURVEY OF THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDERS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS PROJECT CAMIO, VOLUME 8.
DEC 73.

SURVEYED WERE THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS OF 45 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO ASSESS THE LEVELS OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF MENTALLY RETARDED (MR) OFFENDERS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AS PART OF PROJECT CAMIO (CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND THE MENTALLY INCOMPETENT OFFENDER), A TEXAS STUDY TO DETERMINE THE INCIDENCE OF CRIMINAL INCARCERATION OF THE MR AND TO IDENTIFY LAWS, PROCEDURES, AND PRACTICES WHICH AFFECT THE PROSECUTION AND IMPRISONMENT OF THE MR OFFENDER. FINDINGS INDICATED THAT APPROXIMATELY 90% OF CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS EMPLOYED PSYCHOMETRIC MEANS TO DETERMINE THE INTELLIGENCE LEVEL OF PRISONERS, THAT APPROXIMATELY 4% OF PRISONERS WERE IDENTIFIED AS MR PERSONS, AND THAT 10% OF STATE SYSTEMS DID NOT PROVIDE ANY FORM OF SPECIAL TREATMENT OF MR OFFENDERS. FINDINGS SHOWED IMPROVED TREATMENT FOR MR OFFENDERS OVER THE LAST TEN YEARS AND SUGGESTED THAT A COURT DECISION ORDERING STATE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS TO EITHER PROVIDE APPROPRIATE TREATMENT OR RELEASE THE MR OFFENDER WOULD HAVE LESS IMPACT THAN IN YEARS PAST.

ED091558.
HAYBALL, KEITH W.
CAN LEARNING CENTERS ASSIST MEN WITH EDUCATIONAL DEFICIENCIES WHO ARE INCARCERATED AND UNABLE TO ATTEND FORMAL SCHOOL.
JUN 73.
RIEOCT74.
74.
THE PURPOSE OF THIS PRACTICUM WAS TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT LEARNING CENTERS COULD HELP MEN WITH EDUCATIONAL DEFICIENCIES, WHO WERE INCARCERATED AND UNABLE TO ATTEND FORMAL SCHOOL. LEARNING CENTERS WERE ACTIVATED AND FOUND TO BE AN EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVE TO FORMAL SCHOOL IN MEETING INMATE EDUCATIONAL DEFICIENCIES, BOTH AT THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY LEVELS. SUBSEQUENT INVESTIGATION SHOWED THAT LEARNING CENTERS, OPERATED ON A STUDENT VOLUNTARY, INFORMAL, DROP-IN BASIS, COULD HELP THESE MEN CORRECT OR UPGRADE THEIR EDUCATIONAL DEFICIENCIES WITHOUT CAUSING THEIR KEY PRISON WORK ASSIGNMENT TO SUFFER AS A CONSEQUENCE. MEN WITH CRITICAL EDUCATIONAL DEFICIENCIES, ALTHOUGH REFERRED TO THE LEARNING CENTERS, NEGLECTED TO MAKE UP THEIR DEFICIENCIES. THESE MEN FOR THE MOST PART FAILED TO FOLLOW THROUGH ON THEIR OWN TO VOLUNTARILY ENROLL AND COMPLETE THEIR EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES, AS OUTLINED BY THE PRISON'S CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE.

ED109320.
HELLERVIK, LOWELL W. AND OTHERS.
A MODEL ASSESSMENT AND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR MEN AND WOMEN IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.
74.
THE REPORT DESCRIBES A MANPOWER ASSESSMENT AND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR CRIMINAL OFFENDERS DIRECTED TOWARDS MAKING PRACTICAL TRAINING AND JOB CLASSIFICATION DECISIONS. THE MODEL IS NOT CONCERNED WITH CUSTODY CLASSIFICATIONS EXCEPT AS THEY AFFECT OCCUPATIONAL/TRAINING POSSIBILITIES. THE MODEL COMBINES TRADITIONAL PROCEDURES OF VOCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY, SUCH AS JOB APTITUDE TESTING AND INDIVIDUAL VOCATIONAL COUNSELING, WITH MORE RECENT TECHNOLOGIES, SUCH AS LIFE PLANNING EXERCISES, BEHAVIORAL SIMULATIONS OF JOB SITUATIONS, AND THE "ASSESSMENT CENTER" CONCEPT. THE ASSESSMENT CENTER, THE CENTRAL FEATURE OF THE CLASSIFICATION MODEL, IS DESIGNED TO BE CONDUCTED AT THAT TIME JUST PRIOR TO MOST INMATES BEING ASSIGNED TO TRAINING PROGRAMS, AND IS THUS LABELED A "MID-SENTENCE CAREER DEVELOPMENT CENTER". OFFENDERS WOULD BE PLACED IN A VARIETY OF BEHAVIORAL SIMULATIONS TO REVEAL A PROFILE OF STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES TO A STAFF COMPOSED OF PROFESSIONALS AND PRISON OFFICIALS. PRIOR TO RELEASE, INMATES WOULD BE SCHEDULED FOR A "PRE-RELEASE CAREER DEVELOPMENT CENTER," DESIGNED TO PROVIDE INMATES WITH CRITICAL JOB SEEKING SKILLS AND TO CONTINUE THE LIFE WORK PLANNING PROGRAM BEGUN EARLIER. AN EVALUATION DESIGN IS INCLUDED. A SITE VISIT PROTOCOL FORM, DESCRIPTIVE DATA FROM AN INMATE SURVEY, INFORMATION ON THE ASSESSMENT CENTER, LIFE PLANNING ACTIVITIES, AND A DISCUSSION OF WORK SAMPLES ARE APPENDED.

ED137574.
HERRON, REV. MUIR, JOHN.
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY NEWGATE RESOURCE CENTER. FINAL REPORT.
1 JAN 74.
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, WASHINGTON, D.C. (EGK65995).
RIESEP77.
77.
THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF PROJECT NEWGATE ARE DESCRIBED FROM 1971-74. (THE PROJECT PRESENTS A MODEL PROGRAM OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR INCARCERATED OFFENDERS, CONSISTING OF THE IN-PRISON PHASE, TRANSITIONAL PHASE, AND RELEASE PHASE.) SPECIFIC PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS ARE DISCUSSED AND INCLUDE A 4-YEAR ACADEMIC PROGRAM FOR PRISON INMATES; AN IN-PRISON COMPONENT WHICH OFFERS A FULL-TIME, FULLY ACCREDITED ACADEMIC PROGRAM; THERAPY; CAREER, ACADEMIC, AND PERSONAL COUNSELING SERVICES; A TRANSITIONAL PHASE (SCHOOL RELEASE, SCHOOL FURLOUGH, EARLY PAROLE) WHICH ENABLES THE INSIDE-PROGRAM PARTICIPANT TO TRANSFER HIS PROGRAM TO THE COLLEGE CAMPUS INTACT WITH THERAPY AND COUNSELING SERVICES AS WELL AS FULL FINANCIAL SUPPORT; A RELEASE PHASE (PAROLE OR DISCHARGE) OFFERING CONTINUED SERVICES AND FULL OR PARTIAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT AS NEEDED; AND NEWGATE STAFF (DIRECTOR AND COUNSELORS), WHO MAINTAIN A NEUTRAL ADMINISTRATION CONCEPT SEPARATE FROM PRISON AND UNIVERSITY FINANCIAL CONTROL. EVIDENCE FROM THE LITERATURE IS OFFERED AS SUPPORT FOR THIS TYPE OF CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT APPROACH. OTHER AREAS DISCUSSED ARE THE GROWTH OF PRISON HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND THE OBJECTIVES OF THE NEWGATE RESOURCE CENTER. A FINAL SECTION (21 PAGES) DISCUSSES PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW PROGRAMS BASED ON THE NEWGATE DEMONSTRATION MODEL AND IS TITLED "THE NEWGATE RESOURCE CENTER: ISSUES FACED BY THE NEWGATE EXPERT AS CHANGE AGENT IN THE REPLICATION OF THE NEWGATE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS".

ED023047.
HERSHEY, HARVEY.
ADULT EDUCATION AND PERSONALITY OF INMATES OF THE STATE PRISON OF SOUTHERN MICHIGAN.
66.
RIEMAR69.
69.
THIS STUDY INVESTIGATED DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES BETWEEN THOSE INMATES AT THE STATE PRISON OF SOUTHERN MICHIGAN WHO HAD PARTICIPATED IN THE ACADEMIC SCHOOL ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND ANOTHER GROUP WHO HAD NEVER PARTICIPATED IN ANY ADULT EDUCATION ACTIVITY. VARIABLES WERE PERSONALITY FACTORS AS DEFINED BY THE SIXTEEN PERSONALITY FACTOR QUESTIONNAIRE AND SPECIFIED NONPERSONALITY AREAS IN AN ADULT EDUCATION DATA SURVEY. RANDOMLY CHOSEN INMATES WERE DIVIDED INTO 32 MATCHED GROUPS ON THE BASIS OF ITEMS CONCERNING AGE, EDUCATION, RECIDIVISM, LENGTH OF SENTENCE, AND PARTICIPATION IN SPECIAL GROUPS OR ACTIVITIES, WITH ADULT EDUCATION PARTICIPATION OR NONPARTICIPATION AS THE SINGLE DIFFERENCE. PARTICIPANTS WERE FOUND TO BE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE RIGID, UNDEPENDABLE, AND CONVENTIONAL THAN NONPARTICIPANTS, WHO WERE RELATIVELY EASYGOING, CONSCIENTIOUS, AND IMAGINATIVE. BOTH GROUPS WERE MORE RIGID AND UNDEPENDABLE THAN THE GENERAL NONCOLLEGE ADULT MALE POPULATION NORMS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHORS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE. COMPARISONS BETWEEN OTHER GROUPS OF INMATE PARTICIPATORS AND NONPARTICIPATORS SHOWED NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES ON NONPERSONALITY FACTORS. IMPLICATIONS FOR STUDENT RECRUITMENT AND FOR PROGRAM PLANNING WERE NOTED.

6004 52-3.
MITCHENS, EMILY W.
DENIAL: AN IDENTIFIED THEME IN MARITAL RELATIONSHIPS OF SEX OFFENDERS.
PERSPECTIVES IN PSYCHIATRIC CARE. 72 VOL. 10(4) 152-159.
72.
DESCRIBES A GROUP THERAPY PROGRAM FOR MALE SEX OFFENDERS AND THEIR WIVES. ONE OF THE ASSUMPTIONS UNDERLYING THIS TREATMENT APPROACH WAS THAT THE HUSBAND-WIFE INTERACTION PLAYED A SIGNIFICANT PART IN THE DYNAMICS AND PROGNOSES OF THESE MEN. 9 GROUPS OF FROM 12 TO 20 MEN WERE TREATED. GOALS INCLUDED SELF-KNOWLEDGE AND HONESTY, RESPONSIBILITY, AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE ANTECEDENTS TO THE SEX OFFENSE. THE PROGRAM USUALLY LASTED FOR 18 MO. ABOUT HALF OF THE PARTICIPANTS WERE MARRIED AND THEIR WIVES WERE ENCOURAGED TO ATTEND SPECIAL MEETINGS IN ORDER TO HELP THE WIFE GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROGRAM, TO HELP THE COUPLE EXAMINE THE COMMUNICATION PATTERNS IN THE RELATIONSHIP, AND TO HELP THE COUPLE ESTABLISH A SHARING AND PROBLEM-SOLVING RELATIONSHIP THAT MIGHT BE A CONTROL ON THE HUSBAND'S BEHAVIOR. THE PRIMARY DEFENSE MECHANISM HINDERING THE ATTAINMENT OF THESE GOALS WAS DENIAL ON THE PART OF BOTH HUSBAND AND WIFE.

ED028381.
HITT. WILLIAM D.. AGOSTINO, NORMAN R.
FINAL REPORT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MODEL EDUCATION AND TRAINING SYSTEM FOR INMATES IN FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, TO FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
APR 68.
RIESEP69.
69.
THIS STUDY TO DEVELOP AN EDUCATION AND TRAINING (E&T) SYSTEM FOR INMATES IN FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS DESCRIBED AND EVALUATED EXISTING E&T SYSTEMS AND NEEDS AT MILAN, MICHIGAN, AND TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA; FORMULATED AN E&T MODEL; AND MADE SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF EACH POINT IN THE MODEL. A SYSTEMS ANALYSIS APPROACH WAS USED THROUGHOUT THE STUDY. WEAKNESSES WERE FOUND IN INSTITUTIONAL OBJECTIVES, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, COUNSELING, EDUCATIONAL PLANNING, STAFF DEVELOPMENT, AND OTHER ASPECTS OF EXISTING PROGRAMS. ELEMENTS OF THE PROPOSED E&T MODEL WERE OBJECTIVES, JOB MARKET INFORMATION, CLASSIFICATION AND ASSIGNMENT FUNCTIONS, GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING SERVICE, REWARD SYSTEM, INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF, CURRICULUM AND METHODS OF INSTRUCTION, JOB PLACEMENT SERVICE, AND EVALUATION METHODS. IMPLICATIONS FOR PENAL ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION WERE ALSO NOTED, TOGETHER WITH EXPECTED BENEFITS IN TERMS OF HELPING INMATES BECOME PRODUCTIVE MEMBERS OF SOCIETY. (THE DOCUMENT INCLUDES FOUR CHARTS AND ONE TABLE.).

ED028382.
HITT. WILLIAM D. AND OTHERS.
FINAL REPORT ON AN ANALYSIS OF THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING SYSTEMS AT MILAN, MICHIGAN AND TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA TO FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
APR 68.
RIESEP69.
69.
EXISTING EDUCATION AND TRAINING (E&T) PROGRAMS AT THE TERRE HAUTE PENITENTIARY, INDIANA, AND THE MILAN FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, MICHIGAN, WERE DESCRIBED AND EVALUATED. NEEDS, OBJECTIVES, INMATE CLASSIFICATION AND PLACEMENT, STAFF, AND OTHER ASPECTS WERE COVERED. REPORTS, STAFF AND INMATE INTERVIEWS, STUDY OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS, AND OBSERVATION OF CLASSES AND FACILITIES WERE USED. PROBLEMS WERE VAGUENESS AND CONFLICT IN INSTITUTIONAL OBJECTIVES; ABSENCE OF ON THE JOB TRAINING; LACK OF A PLANNED E&T PROGRAM, EFFECTIVE REWARD SYSTEM, EFFICIENT E&T ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM, PLANNED STAFF DEVELOPMENT, OR SYSTEMATIC PROGRAM EVALUATION; NOT ENOUGH OPPORTUNITIES IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING; GENERALLY INADEQUATE INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION AND COUNSELING; AND DEFICIENCIES IN E&T STAFFING AT TERRE HAUTE AND IN STAFF COMMUNICATION AND SPACE AT MILAN. OPPORTUNITIES WERE SEEN IN THEPOSSIBILITY OF RELATING WORK, TRAINING, AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT, THE PRESENCE OF EFFECTIVE REINFORCERS (CHIEFLY FREEDOM AND MONEY), A CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT, DEDICATED STAFF, AND SUPPORT PERSONNEL. (INCLUDED ARE 48 TABLES AND FIGURES, AND APPENDIXES ON JOB OPPORTUNITIES, TEXTBOOKS, COURSES, SCHEDULES, STAFF MEMBERS, EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS, AND DROPOUT STATISTICS.).

EJ142747.
HO, MAN KEUNG.
FISHBOWL THERAPY WITH PRISON INMATES.
SOCIAL WORK. 21. 3. 235-237. MAY 76.
CIJE1977.
77.

THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES THE AUTHOR'S EXPERIENCE IN EMPLOYING THE FISHBOWL TECHNIQUE IN GROUP THERAPY WITH INMATES AT EL RENO FEDERAL REFORMATORY. RESULTS INDICATE THAT THIS TECHNIQUE CAN BE EMPLOYED SUCCESSFULLY IN A CORRECTIONAL ENVIRONMENT.

ED063903.
HOLDEN, MATTHEW, JR.
LAW AND ORDER IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA: ISSUES AND OPTIONS.
18 NOV 71.
OFFICE OF EDUCATION (DHEW), WASHINGTON, D.C. BUREAU OF RESEARCH.
(RMQ66004).
RIEOCT72.
72.
ONE OF THE MAJOR OBJECTIVES OF THE UNIVERSITY URBAN INTERFACE PROGRAM (UUIP) AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH WAS TO DEVELOP SOME LONG-RANGE GOALS FOR THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH TO IMPROVE THE COMMUNITY. THIS DOCUMENT IS SPECIFICALLY CONCERNED WITH LAW AND ORDER IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA WITH REGARD TO REFORMS NEEDED IN THE MACHINERY. IF PEOPLE WERE TO MAKE ABSOLUTELY OPEN THE OBJECTIVES THAT THEY WISH THE LAW AND ORDER MACHINERY TO SERVE, THERE WOULD PROBABLY BE 5 OBJECTIVES: (1) DETER PEOPLE FROM COMMITTING OFFENSES AVERSE TO THE RIGHTS, PROPERTY, AND PHYSICAL FREEDOM OF OTHER PEOPLE BY MAKING AN EXAMPLE OF THE PRESENT OFFENDER; (2) PROTECT OTHER PEOPLE FROM THE PRESENT OFFENDER BY PUTTING HIM IN JAIL OR BY USING CAPITAL PUNISHMENT; (3) PROVIDE SOME PSYCHOLOGICAL SATISFACTION TO THE VICTIMS BY IMPOSING SOME OBVIOUS PAIN AND SUFFERING UPON THE OFFENDER; (4) ACTUALLY MAKING THE OFFENDER HIMSELF A BETTER PERSON; OR (5) PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK OF RECONCILIATION BETWEEN PEOPLE WHO ARE IN CONFLICT. THIS PAPER PRESENTS A DISCUSSION OF CRIME AND SEVERE SOCIAL CONFLICT THAT THE CRIMINAL LAW SYSTEM IS OFTEN CALLED ON TO DEAL WITH; SOME MAJOR IMPEDIMENTS IN THE HISTORY OF CRIMINAL LAW IMPROVEMENT EFFORTS; AND SOME OPTIONS FOR FUTURE CONSIDERATION.

ED127540.
HODGES, RALPH. HODGES, LILIA.
AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF TRANSITION, INC.

APR 76.

IN THIS PAPER THE TRANSITION, INC. PROGRAM OF THE CITY OF MIAMI IS EXAMINED. THIS PROGRAM'S MAIN CONCERN IS TO HELP EX-OFFENDERS IN THEIR RE-SOCIALIZATION PROCESS BY OFFERING THEM MORAL AS WELL AS FINANCIAL SUPPORT. IT IS EVIDENCED FROM THE GOAL AND OBJECTIVES OF THE TRANSITION, INC. PROGRAM, ITS REHABILITATIVE RESULTS AND RELATED LITERATURE THAT PROGRAMS OF THIS NATURE AND SCOPE ARE NEEDED TO SUPPLEMENT THE ONGOING REHABILITATIVE SERVICES OF THE ESTABLISHED CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. TRANSITION, INC. USES VOLUNTEER COMMUNITY CITIZENS, A BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AND EIGHT COMMITTEES TO HELP EX-OFFENDERS RE-ENTER SOCIETY. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAY A VITAL ROLE IN THE REHABILITATION OF EX-OFFENDERS IN ANY EFFORTS TO DECREASE CRIME IN TODAY'S SOCIETY.

04472 56-3.
HOLLAND, JAMES G.
BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION FOR PRISONERS, PATIENTS, AND OTHER PEOPLE AS A PRESCRIPTION FOR THE PLANNED SOCIETY.
REVISTA MEXICANA DE ANALISIS DE LA CONDUCTA. JAN 75 VOL 1(1) 61-95. 75.
DISCUSSES WHETHER THE OBJECTIONS TO BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION THEORY AND THE PLANNED SOCIETY--DENIAL OF HUMAN RIGHTS, EXPLOITATION OF THE CONTROLLED, LIMITATIONS ON INDIVIDUALITY, AND UNFULFILLED CLAIMS OF SOLVING PROBLEMS--ARE JUSTIFIED, BY EXAMINING PROTOTYPICAL PROGRAMS OF CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT: A FEDERAL PRISON PROGRAM THAT WAS TECHNICALLY CORRECT IN ITS APPLICATION OF BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION BUT WAS TERMINATED FOR HUMANISTIC REASONS; A PROGRAM FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS WHOSE GOALS ARE SUBSERVIENCE AND PASSIVITY; AND A PROGRAM FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS WHICH IS LESS SEVERE IN ITS INITIAL DEPRIVATIONS BUT ALSO AIMS FOR APPROPRIATE SOCIAL BEHAVIOR. EXPLOITATION OF THE CONTROLLED OCCURS NOT ONLY IN PRISONS BUT IN SHELTERED WORKSHOPS AND INDUSTRY. TEACHERS WHO HAVE RECEIVED SHORT-TERM BEHAVIORAL TRAINING TEND TO DEVELOP CLASSROOMS WHERE CHILDREN ARE OBEDIENT, PASSIVE, AND QUIET. IT IS ASSERTED THAT BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION HAS NOT ATTAINED ITS ENDS; IN FACT, ENDS HAVE NOT BEEN CLEARLY DEFINED. TOKEN ECONOMIES SUPPORT ESTABLISHED POWER STRUCTURES. SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE FOR WAYS OF AVOIDING SUCH CONSEQUENCES OF APPLYING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE: DEVELOPMENT OF BEHAVIORAL TOOLS FOR INDIVIDUALS; REINFORCEMENT OF MANAGERS FOR THE GAINS MADE BY THOSE THEY MANAGE; AND HELP FOR THE CURRENT VICTIMS OF BEHAVIORAL CONTROL. (24 REF).
EXPLOITATIVE ASPECTS OF BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION, EXAMINATION OF PROTOTYPICAL PROGRAMS OF CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT.

06203 56-4.
HOLLAND, TERRILL R. HOLT, NORMAN.
PRISONER INTELLECTUAL AND PERSONALITY CORRELATES OF OFFENSE SEVERITY AND RECIDIVISM PROBABILITY.
JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY. OCT 75 VOL 31(4) 667-672.
75.
PERFORMED MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSES RELATING THE SEVERITY OF OFFENSE AND PROBABILITY OF RECIDIVISM OF 295 PRISON INMATES TO THEIR PERFORMANCE ON THE MMPI AND THE ARMY GENERAL CLASSIFICATION TEST (AGCT). THE MMPI WAS CORRELATED WITH RECIDIVISM PROBABILITY AND THE RECIDIVISM-RELATED COMPONENT OF THE OFFENSE SEVERITY VARIABLE, WHILE AGCT IQ WAS CORRELATED WITH RECIDIVISM PROBABILITY AND THE NON-RECIDIVISM-RELATED COMPONENT OF THE OFFENSE SEVERITY VARIABLE. IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH ARE DISCUSSED. (30 REF).
MMPI & ARMY GENERAL CLASSIFICATION TEST PERFORMANCE, SEVERITY OF OFFENSE & PROBABILITY OF RECIDIVISM, PRISON INMATES.

ED054245.
HEARINGS BEFORE THE GENERAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION ON H.R. 6247: A BILL TO EXTEND THE PROVISIONS OF THE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT OF 1968 FOR 5 YEARS. HEARINGS HELD WASHINGTON, D.C. MARCH 26; APRIL 28-29, 1971.
71.
THE PURPOSE OF THE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT IS TO PROVIDE FEDERAL FUNDS TO ASSIST THE STATES AND LOCALITIES IN IMPROVING THEIR SERVICES DEALING WITH THE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROBLEM. THIS WOULD APPLY TO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND JUVENILE AID SYSTEMS INCLUDING COURTS, CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, POLICE AGENCIES, AND OTHER AGENCIES HANDLING JUVENILES. THE ACT PROVIDES FOR FUNDING OF JUVENILE SERVICES FOR THE DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT, AND REHABILITATION OF DELINQUENTS, AND FOR THE PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY. IT ALSO PROVIDES FOR COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT OF IMPROVED TECHNIQUES, INFORMATION SERVICES, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE FIELD OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. THE ACT PROVIDES FEDERAL FUNDS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN RELATING TO STATE AND LOCAL NEEDS IN THE JUVENILE AREA. IT ALSO ALLOWS FOR GRANTS TO ANY PUBLIC OR NON-PROFIT PRIVATE AGENCY FOR THE COST OF PLANNING ANY PROJECT OR PROGRAM TO BE FUNDED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE I REHABILITATION AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS. IN EITHER CASE, THE GRANT MAY NOT EXCEED 90 PERCENT OF THE COST. THE ACT AUTHORIZES 25 MILLION DOLLARS FOR FISCAL 1969, 50 MILLION DOLLARS FOR FISCAL 1970, AND 75 MILLION DOLLARS FOR FISCAL 1971.

ED134810.
TO AMEND CERTAIN FEDERAL STATUTES TO ENHANCE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS. HEARING BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR STANDARDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.
76.
RIEJUL77.
77.
A HEARING BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR STANDARDS WAS HELD TO RECEIVE TESTIMONY ON A BILL, H.R. 2715, TO AMEND FEDERAL STATUTES TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS. H.R. 2715, SPONSORED BY CONGRESSMAN ALBERT H. QUIE OF MINNESOTA, WOULD PERMIT THE DISTRIBUTION IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE OF GOODS PRODUCED BY INMATES WHO ARE PAID NOT LESS THAN THE PREVAILING MINIMUM WAGES. CONGRESSMAN QUIE STATED THAT THE OBJECTIVES OF THE BILL ARE TO PROVIDE PRISONERS WITH VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN FIELDS WHICH EXIST OUTSIDE OF PRISON AND TO PAY THEM WAGES FOR THE GOODS PRODUCED. MINNESOTA AND OTHER STATES ARE SETTING UP PRISON WORK PROGRAMS WHEREIN PRIVATE INDUSTRY OPERATES PRODUCTION COMPONENTS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND HIRES INMATES AS THEIR WORK FORCE. SUCH PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN LIMITED BY THE RESTRICTION OF INTERSTATE SALES OF PRISONER-PRODUCED GOODS BECAUSE OF UNFAIR COMPETITION WITH PRIVATE COMPANIES. THE MINIMUM-WAGE PROVISION IN H.R. 2715 WOULD PERMIT COMPETITIVE WAGES AND IMPROVE THE MARKETABILITY OF THE PRODUCTS. THE HIGHER WAGES PAID TO THE PRISONERS WOULD IMPROVE THEIR MOTIVATION, PRODUCTIVITY, AND FINANCES WHEN RELEASED. THIS DOCUMENT INCLUDES THE TEXT OF H.R. 2715, STATEMENTS OF CONGRESSMAN QUIE AND PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE MINNESOTA PRISONS WORK PROGRAM, AND OTHER PREPARED STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS.

EJ032489.
HOVEY, MARCIA.
THE FORGOTTEN OFFENDERS.
MANPOWER. 3. 1. 38-41. JAN 71.
CIJE1971.
71.
THIS SPECIAL ISSUE OF MANPOWER IS ENTITLED MAKING PRISON TRAINING WORK'.

ED076530.
HUDSON, C. H.
AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF PAROLE SUPERVISION FOR A GROUP OF ADOLESCENT BOYS AND GIRLS. SUMMARY REPORT.
MAR 73.
RIENOV73.
73.
THIS STUDY WAS DESIGNED TO ASSESS WHETHER RANDOMLY SELECTED MALE AND FEMALE PAROLEES COULD DO AS WELL WITHOUT FORMAL PAROLE SUPERVISION AS UNDER CONVENTIONAL PAROLE SUPERVISION. IN ADDITION, THE KIND AND AMOUNT OF HELP SOUGHT OUT AND RECEIVED WITHIN THE COMMUNITY BY THE RESPECTIVE EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUP SUBJECTS WAS EXAMINED. THE CHARACTERISTIC OF JUVENILE-AGED PAROLEES RELEASED FROM THE TWO MAJOR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN MINNESOTA ARE ALSO REPORTED. DATA PRESENTED INDICATE THAT SIMPLE ASSIGNING CASES ON THE BASIS OF PROVIDING DIFFERENTIAL DEGREES OF EXPOSURE TO PAROLE SUPERVISION DID NOT HAVE A SIGNIFICANT POSITIVE IMPACT UPON THE PAROLE ADJUSTMENT OF THE SUBJECTS. IMPLICATIONS FOR THE PAROLE WORKER OR COUNSELOR INCLUDE: (1) A MORE DETAILED LOOK AT THE CAREER OF THE OFFENDER AND PARTICULARLY AS THIS DEVELOPS OUT OF INTERACTION WITH ELEMENTS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM; (2) THE NATURE OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL CONTEXTS WITHIN WHICH THE HELPING WORK IS PURPORTEDLY BEING CONDUCTED; AND (3) THE NATURE OF THE HELPING WORK ITSELF.

ED056222.
HUDSON, JOHN B.
AN EVALUATION OF THE TRAINING PROVIDED IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT, SECTION 251. VOLUME I: PERSPECTIVES ON OFFENDER REHABILITATION. FINAL REPORT.
MAR 71.
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION (DOL), WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE OF POLICY, EVALUATION, AND RESEARCH. (BBB05094).
RIEFEB72.
72.
THIS FIRST VOLUME OF A THREE PART STUDY EVALUATING VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROVIDED IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, FOCUSES ON THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS OF OFFENDER VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. THE EFFECT OF FACTORS SUCH AS THE FAMILY, COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS ON CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND REHABILITATION ARE CONSIDERED. THE EMPHASIS FOR SUCCESSFUL REHABILITATION THROUGH JOB TRAINING IS ON STEADINESS AND REGULARITY OF POST-RELEASE OPPORTUNITIES. SINCE PREVIOUS RESEARCH SUPPORTS THE HYPOTHESIS THAT JOB TRAINING AND SUBSEQUENT EMPLOYMENT ON A REGULAR BASIS IS RELATED TO PAROLE SUCCESS. SINCE THE ACCEPTED ADULT MALE ROLE IN OUR SOCIETY IS BASED ON EMPLOYMENT, EFFORTS TO REINTEGRATE THE OFFENDER INTO NORMAL PURSUITS ARE CORRECTLY BASED UPON TRAINING FOR GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT. RELATED DOCUMENTS, VOLUMES TWO AND THREE, ARE AVAILABLE AS VT 014 176 AND VT 014 177 RESPECTIVELY.

5165 47-3.
HUET, RAUL.
THE CHECK OFFENDERS.
CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY & JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY, 1971, VOL. 17(1), 31-45.
71.

SUGGESTS THAT THE WRITING OF BAD CHECKS IS AN ADDICTION. CHECK OFFENDERS HAVE EXTREMELY DEPENDENT PERSONALITIES AND FIND THE SOLUTION FOR THEIR DEPENDENCY NEEDS IN BECOMING ADDICTED TO WRITING BAD CHECKS. DATA ARE PRESENTED DESCRIBING OFFENDERS WITH REGARD TO SOCIOECONOMIC CLASS, FAMILY BACKGROUND, RELIGION, MARITAL STATUS, INTELLIGENCE, ETC. OFFENDERS AND THE CONTRIBUTING ENVIRONMENT MERCHANTS, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND BANKS ARE SEEN AS BEING INTERRELATED CIRCUMSTANCES LENDING THEMSELVES TO CHECK OFFENSES. OFFENDERS USE CHECKS AS A MAJOR PROBLEM-SOLVING DEVICE AND SHOW A LACK OF CAPACITY TO OUTLINE BETTER GOALS FOR THEIR LIVES. THEIR HISTORIES ARE FILLED WITH FAILURE (IN MARRIAGE, PROFESSION, TRADE, OR OTHER SOCIAL ADULT RESPONSIBILITIES). WHATEVER THEIR ORIGINAL MALADJUSTMENT IS, IT BECOMES MORE SEVERE IN CONNECTION WITH DRINKING.
DEPENDENCY, CHECK OFFENDERS.

ED121930.
HUNT, JAMES W.
NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE ON OFFENDER EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS. FINAL REPORT.
1 FEB 76.

THE REPORT DESCRIBES A PROJECT, THE NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE ON OFFENDER EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS, DESIGNED TO DEVELOP A PROGRAM TO HELP IN THE REMOVAL OF FORMAL BARRIERS TO JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR EX-OFFENDERS. THE REPORT DESCRIBES THE PROJECT'S EFFORT IN GATHERING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT MATERIALS RELATING TO LICENSING RESTRICTIONS AND OTHER EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS OF EX-OFFENDERS; PACKAGING AND DISTRIBUTING SUCH MATERIALS TO BAR ASSOCIATIONS AND OTHER GROUPS; CONDUCTING WORKSHOPS, PANELS, AND CONFERENCES; AND PROVIDING CONSULTATIVE SERVICES IN THE REMOVAL OF SUCH RESTRICTIONS. THE REPORT ALSO SUMMARIZES STATE EFFORTS TO ALLEVIATE EX-OFFENDER EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS IN THE 21 STATES WHERE RESTRICTIONS HAVE BEEN REMOVED AND IN THE 26 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WHERE LEGISLATIVE ACTION IS PENDING OR HAS BEEN DEFEATED. THE REPORT FINALLY EXAMINES THE GENERAL EFFECT OF REMEDIAL LEGISLATION IN THE 21 STATES WHERE IT IS IN EFFECT AND DISCUSSES SPECIFIC EFFECTS OF SUCH LEGISLATION IN CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, ARKANSAS, ILLINOIS, COLORADO, WASHINGTON, AND HAWAII.

13094 43-9.
HURLEY, W. MCMAHAN, T. M.
ARSON: THE CRIMINAL AND THE CRIME.
BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY. 1969, 9(1). 4-21.
69.
ATTEMPTED A PSYCHIATRIC, SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 50 MALE ARSONISTS WHO WERE DIAGNOSED AS PSYCHIATRICALLY ABNORMAL ..., AND REFERRED TO GRENDON PSYCHIATRIC PRISON FOR INVESTIGATION AND TREATMENT. 100 GRENDON CONTROLS WERE ALSO STUDIED. A VARIETY OF FINDINGS WERE NOTED. REVENGE ....WAS A COMMON MOTIVE ...OTHERWISE, MOTIVATION ...WAS PATHOLOGICAL, IRRATIONAL AND NEUROTIC. NO DIFFERENCES FROM CONTROLS SHOWED IN PERSONALITY TYPES (NEUROTIC, IMMATURE, ETC.). ARSONISTS TENDED TO BE TYPICAL IN INTELLIGENCE, MEASURED PERSONALITY, AND ANXIETY. WHILE OVER 1/2 HAD SEXUAL MALADJUSTMENTS, THE ARSONISTS DID NOT DIFFER FROM CONTROLS. ARSONISTS WERE LESS MOTIVATED TOWARDS TREATMENT.
ARSONISTS, PSYCHIATRIC & PSYCHOLOGICAL & SOCIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT.

3890 54-2.
JEFFERY, ROBERT. WOOLPERT, STEPHEN.
WORK FURLOUGH AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO INCARCERATION: AN ASSESSMENT OF ITS EFFECTS ON RECIDIVISM AND SOCIAL COST.
JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW & CRIMINOLOGY. SEP 74 VOL 65(3) 404-415.
74.
POINTS OUT SOME OF THE UNANSWERED QUESTIONS REGARDING WORK FURLOUGHS FOR PRISONERS: THE NEED FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE VARIABLES INVOLVED, ABOUT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE EMPLOYMENT AND THE TYPE OF CRIME COMMITTED, AND ABOUT THE POSSIBLE MISMATCHING OF JOB SKILLS AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES. THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE CONFLICTING GOALS OF THE PENAL SYSTEM-PUNISHMENT AND REHABILITATION-HAS NOT YET BEEN DETERMINED.
WORK FURLOUGH AS ALTERNATIVE TO INCARCERATION, RECIDIVISM & SOCIAL COST, PRISONERS.

ED059466.
JENKINS, W. O.
THE PREDICTION OF RECIDIVISM: THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPRIVATION SCALE (EDS), A METHOD OF ASSESSING DEGREE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEPRIVATION AND BEHAVIORAL DEVIANCY.
1 MAY 71.

A METHODOLOGY FOR THE ASSESSMENT AND PREDICTION OF RECIDIVISM IN TERMS OF DEGREE OR EXTENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEPRIVATION OR SUPPORT IS PRESENTED. THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPRIVATION SCALE (EDS) WAS EMPLOYED AS AN OBJECTIVE MEANS OF ASSESSING ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES IN A GROUP OF RECIDIVISTS AS CONTRASTED WITH NON-RECIDIVISTS. THE EDS CONSISTS OF A CHECK LIST OF 16 BEHAVIORAL ITEMS DEALING WITH EVERYDAY FUNCTIONING IN THE AREAS OF OCCUPATION, INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES AND INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS. IN THE PRESENT STUDY A TOTAL OF 74 RELEASEES FROM DRAPER CORRECTIONAL CENTER WERE FOLLOWED UP IN THEIR POSTRELEASE LIFE. THE PRESENT REPORT CONTAINS THE DETAILED COMPARISON OF RECIDIVISTS AND NON-RECIDIVISTS ON THE EDS ALONG WITH ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE DISCRIMINATORY POWER OF THE EDS IN OTHER FORMS OF BEHAVIORAL DEVIANCY. THE DATA SHOW THAT THERE IS APPRECIABLE SEPARATION IN EDS PERFORMANCE OF RECIDIVISTS AND NONRECIDIVISTS. RECIDIVISTS SHOW A HIGH DEGREE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEPRIVATION WHILE THE NONRECIDIVISTS SHOW A MUCH GREATER DEGREE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT. THUS, THE EDS SERVES AS A DETECTION DEVICE AS WELL AS A CRITERION OF DEGREE OF DEPRIVATION AND AN INDICATOR OF THE EXTENT OF BEHAVIORAL DEVIANCY.

ED057298.
JENKINS, W. O.
PROLEGOMENA TO THE MEASUREMENT AND ASSESSMENT OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR.
AUG 71.

THE EVALUATION OF GROSS HUMAN BEHAVIOR, ITS MEASUREMENT AND ASSESSMENT ARE DISCUSSED. THE FOUR-STAGE APPROACH TO BEHAVIORAL ANALYSIS (SPECIFICATION, INTERVENTION, ASSESSMENT, AND PREVENTION) IS DESCRIBED, USING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AS A CASE IN POINT. AN EXAMPLE IS GIVEN OF ASSESSMENT-INTERVENTION RECIPROCITY, AND THE THREE LEVELS OF BEHAVIORAL MEASUREMENT (IMMEDIATE, INTERMEDIATE, AND ULTIMATE) ARE DISCUSSED. THE PERVASIVE ROLE OF GENERALIZATION IN INTERVENTION ASSESSMENT IS INDICATED, AND THE TASK OF PREDICTING RECIDIVISM AS THE CRITERION IS POINTED OUT. THE DIRECT AND INDIRECT WAYS OF OBSERVING HUMAN BEHAVIOR ARE PRESENTED, AND THE 10 BASIC DIMENSIONS OF BEHAVIORAL MEASUREMENT ARE GIVEN. THE SIX-STAGE PROCESS OF BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH IS GIVEN, AND THE PREDICTION OF RECIDIVISM IS RELATED TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPRIVATION SCALE, WHICH SERVES AS A DOOR-OPENING DEVICE FOR INTERVENTION.

ED089127.
JENKINS, W. O. AND OTHERS.
POST-PRISON ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND LONGITUDINAL FOLLOW-UP EVALUATION OF INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT. FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT.
FEB 74.
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION (DOL), WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. (BBBC0018).
RIEAUG74.
74.

THIS REPORT DESCRIBES AN EIGHTEEN-MONTH POSTRELEASE FOLLOWUP OF 442 YOUNG MALE OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM DRAPER CORRECTIONAL CENTER IN ELMORE, ALABAMA. THE BASIC OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY WERE THE ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND THE EVALUATION OF INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS. MEN WHO HAD PARTICIPATED IN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING (MDT) WERE COMPARED WITH STATE TRADE SCHOOL TRAINEES, MEN FROM THE EXPERIMENTAL MANPOWER LABORATORY FOR CORRECTIONS (EMLC) TOKEN ECONOMY STUDY, MEN WITH BOTH MDT TRAINING AND TOKEN ECONOMY TREATMENT, AND MEN WHO RECEIVED NO INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT. A CRITERION FOR CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR WAS DEVELOPED, THE LAW ENCOUNTER SEVERITY SCALE (LESS) WHICH SERVED AS THE YARDSTICK FOR VALIDATING THE CAPACITY OF THE FOLLOWING INSTRUMENTS TO PREDICT LAW ENCOUNTERS AND RECIDIVISM. WHILE VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND ADULT EDUCATION APPEAR ESSENTIAL TO REHABILITATION OF THE CRIMINAL OFFENDER, DATA INDICATE THAT SUPPLEMENTAL TRAINING IN INTERPERSONAL SKILLS AND MONEY MANAGEMENT IS ALSO CRITICAL.

ED096319.
JENKINS, W. O. AND OTHERS.
THE WEEKLY ACTIVITY RECORD (WAR): A MEASURE OF TIME ALLOCATION IN THE ANALYSIS AND PREDICTION OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND RECIDIVISM.
APR 74.

THIS REPORT DESCRIBES THE DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF THE WEEKLY ACTIVITY RECORD (WAR), AN INSTRUMENT FOR THE ANALYSIS AND PREDICTION OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND RECIDIVISM. THE 18 ITEMS ON THE INSTRUMENT RECORD THE HOURS PER WEEK DEVOTED TO VARIOUS ACTIVITIES: VOCATIONAL, AVOCATIONAL, SOCIAL, PHYSICAL, ANTISOCIAL, PERSONAL, AND INTERPERSONAL. THE WAR WAS USED WITH OTHER BEHAVIORAL ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENTS IN INTERVIEWS WITH 117 MALE PRISON RELEASEES. THE DATA IN THIS REPORT WERE TAKEN FROM THOSE INTERVIEWS AND VALIDATED AGAINST THE LAW ENCOUNTER SEVERITY SCALE (LESS), A CRITERION FOR LAW VIOLATION AND RECIDIVISM. RELEASEES WITH MINIMAL LAW ENCOUNTERS WERE FOUND TO DEVOTE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE TIME TO POSITIVE ACTIVITIES (THOSE THAT CONTRIBUTE TO SUCCESSFUL POSTRELEASE ADJUSTMENT) THAN DID THOSE RELEASEES WHO HAD MORE SEVERE LAW ENCOUNTERS. WAR SCORES OF THE RELEASEES WERE ALSO COMPARED TO THOSE OF NONCRIMINAL POPULATIONS.

ED068804.
JENKINS, W. O., SANFORD, W. LEE.
A MANUAL FOR THE USE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPRIVATION SCALE (EDS) IN CORRECTIONS: THE PREDICTION OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR.
OCT 72.
THE POSSIBILITY OF BEHAVIOR HAVING IMPORTANT CONSEQUENCES IS THE FOCUS OF THIS MANUAL WITH THE OBJECTIVE OF PREDICTING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR THROUGH THE USE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL DEPRIVATION SCALE (EDS). THE PRINCIPAL ANALYTICAL METHOD FOR ANALYSIS OF THE ENVIRONMENT IS THE SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATION OF BEHAVIOR AND THE MANIPULATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES TO MODIFY RELATED CRITERION MEASURES, THE PRIMARY ONE BEING FREQUENCY OF RESPONDING. THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENTIST IS LEFT WITH TWO OPTIONS: (1) POINT TO PROBLEMS IN ANALYSIS AND CONCLUDE THAT CERTAIN CLASSES OF BEHAVIOR ARE NOT AMENABLE TO ANALYSIS: AND (2) DEVISE ALTERNATIVE TECHNIQUES AND STRATEGIES WHICH PROVIDE THE SCIENTIST WITH THE DATA NECESSARY FOR EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS. THE EDS OPERATES UPON THE LATTER APPROACH, SYSTEMATICALLY PROBING THE AREA OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR BY OBTAINING CORRELATIVE MEASURES WHICH ARE HIGHLY PREDICTIVE OF BOTH CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND RECIDIVISM. THE EDS PINPOINTS THE EMPLOYMENT AREA AS CRUCIAL IN ADJUSTMENT, FOLLOWED CLOSELY BY INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS. IN ADDITION, THE SCALES POINT TO OTHER AREAS WHERE SPECIFIC INTERVENTION STRATEGIES SHOULD BE INITIATED. IN SUM, THE EDS IS BASED ON THE WORKING ASSUMPTION THAT A MAN'S BEHAVIOR REFLECTS THE WAY "THINGS ARE GOING FOR HIM" IN HIS ENVIRONMENT AT THE MOMENT. THE EDS MEASURES THE EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENT ON A MAN'S BEHAVIOR BY DIVIDING HIS ENVIRONMENT INTO THREE BROAD AREAS OF INPUT: OCCUPATIONAL ACTIVITIES INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES, AND INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS. THE 16 ITEMS WITHIN THESE AREAS PROVIDE A CHECKLIST FOR MEASURING THE SUPPORT HE RECEIVES FOR HIS BEHAVIOR. FIVE APPENDICES ARE INCLUDED.

ED100986.
JENKINS, W. O. AND OTHERS.
THE MALADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR RECORD (MBR): THE ROLE OF MALADAPTIVE REACTION PATTERNS IN THE ANALYSIS AND PREDICTION OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND RECIDIVISM.
APR 74.

ADULTS CORRECTIONAL-REHABILITATION CRIMINALS LONGITUDINAL-STUDIES PREDICTIVE-VALIDITY SOCIAL-ADJUSTMENT TEST-RELIABILITY TEST-VALIDITY LAW ENCOUNTER SEVERITY SCALE: MALADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR RECORD.
THE MALADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR RECORD (MBR) ANALYZES AND PREDICTS CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. ITS 16 ITEMS YIELD A SCORE INDICATING THE DEGREE OF MALADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR IN THE AREAS OF OCCUPATION, INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS, ADDICTION, PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT, AND LEGAL AND OTHER BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS. THE MBR WAS USED IN TWO LONGITUDINAL FOLLOWUP STUDIES TO ANALYZE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND ASSESS THE EFFECTS OF INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT ON THE POSTRELEASE ADJUSTMENT OF RELEASED OFFENDERS, PARTICULARLY IN TERMS OF LAW ENCOUNTERS AND RECIDIVISM. DATA ON 119 PRISON RELEASEES WERE USED TO VALIDATE THE MBR AGAINST THE LAW ENCOUNTER SEVERITY SCALE (LESS), A CRITERION FOR CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR THAT RANGES FROM NO LAW ENCOUNTERS TO RETURN TO PRISON FOR LIFE SENTENCE. THE PREDICTIVE ACCURACY OF THE TOTAL SCORE IS 70 PERCENT FOR ALL CASES AND ABOUT 85 PERCENT FOR OUTLYING GROUPS AND SCORES. IN ADDITION TO VALIDITY, THE CONSISTENCY AND RELIABILITY OF THE MBR ARE HIGH. THE MBR YIELDED MODERATE TO SUBSTANTIAL CORRELATION WITH TWO OTHER INSTRUMENTS, THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPRIVATION SCALE (EDS) AND THE WEEKLY ACTIVITY REPORT (WAR).

11410 49-6.
JESNESS, CARL F.
THE PRESTON TYPOLOGY STUDY: AN EXPERIMENT WITH DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT IN AN INSTITUTION.
JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME & DELINQUENCY. JAN 71 VOL 8(1) 38-52. 71.
INVESTIGATED THE FEASIBILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF APPLYING THE INTERPERSONAL MATURITY LEVEL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM IN AN INSTITUTIONAL SETTING. EXPERIMENTAL SS OF A PARTICULAR SUBTYPE WERE ASSIGNED TO 1 OF 6 LIVING HALLS WHERE UNIQUE TREATMENT PROGRAMS WERE DEVELOPED. IMMEDIATE EFFECTS ON INSTITUTION OPERATION WERE NOTED, INCLUDING A SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS IN THE EXPERIMENTAL UNITS. EVALUATION OF PRE- AND POSTPSYCHOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL MEASURES FOR 655 EXPERIMENTAL AND 518 CONTROL SS ALSO SHOWED THAT SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER GAINS WERE MADE BY THE EXPERIMENTAL SS. PAROLE DATA, HOWEVER, REVEALED NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN VIOLATION RATES. IMPROVEMENTS IN STAFF ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR RESULTING FROM THE EXPERIMENT ARE DISCUSSED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT PROGRAM INNOVATIONS MUST BE EVALUATED ON THE BASIS OF LIMITED BUT CLEARLY DEFINED INTERMEDIATE GOALS RATHER THAN BY DIFFERENTIAL RECIDIVISM RATES.
INTERPERSONAL MATURITY LEVEL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM, FEASIBILITY & EFFECTIVENESS OF APPLICATION IN INSTITUTIONAL SETTING, JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

11175 49-6.
JEZEWSKI, ZYGMUNT.
PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF EDUCATIONAL FAILURES OF DELINQUENTS.
PRZEGLAD PENITENCJARNY. 1970, VOL. 8(3). 38-48.
71.
STUDIED THE EFFECTS OF INTELLIGENCE, NEUROSIS, AND MOTIVATION OF YOUNG DELINQUENTS IN LEARNING A PROFESSION IN A SPECIAL PRISON. 2 GROUPS OF 20 SS EACH WERE QUESTIONED. THE 1ST GROUP CONSISTED OF SS HAVING EARNED UNSATISFACTORY MARKS DURING 2 SCHOOL PERIODS, WHILE THE 2ND GROUP INCLUDED STUDENTS WITH FAIR MARKS. SS WERE QUERIED ABOUT THEIR PAST AMBITIONS AND THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE FUTURE REGARDING SCHOOL AND A PROFESSION. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STUDENTS WERE MAINLY AFFECTED BY THEIR MOTIVATION. PRISONERS WITH NEUROSES HAD A HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF FAILURES THAN PRISONERS WITHOUT A NEUROSIS. A HIGH IQ PROVED TO BE INSUFFICIENT FOR GOOD STUDY ACHIEVEMENTS. A MEDIOCRE INTELLIGENCE COMBINED WITH A SERIOUS NEUROSIS RESULTED MOSTLY IN AN EDUCATIONAL FAILURE. A CAREFUL SELECTION OF EDUCATIONAL CANDIDATES IS SUGGESTED.
LEARNING PROFESSION IN SPECIAL PRISON, INTELLIGENCE & NEUROSIS & MOTIVATION, YOUNG DELINQUENTS.

13030 52-6.
JOHNSON, ELMER H.
FINLAND S PENAL COLONIES: THE FORERARANT MODEL AND COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS.
JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. WIN 73 VOL 1(4) 327-338.
73.
NOTES THAT COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS IS WIDELY HERALDED AS THE PROPER BASIS FOR FUTURE PENAL ADMINISTRATION. PENAL COLONIES OF FINLAND ARE DESCRIBED IN AN ATTEMPT TO RELATE CHANGES IN SOCIETY AT LARGE TO INNOVATION IN CORRECTIONS. THE PENAL COLONIES WERE THE INDIRECT RESULT OF THE POST-WAR CRISIS IN FINLAND AND CHANGES BROUGHT BY INDUSTRIALIZATION AND URBANIZATION. UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOLVING PROBLEMS OF CONVENTIONAL ADMINISTRATION MOTIVATED OFFICIALS TO INTRODUCE PENAL COLONIES AS A MEANS OF ACCOMMODATING PRISONS TO THE NEW EXPECTATIONS BEING IMPOSED ON CORRECTIONAL WORK. THE FORERARANT MODEL IS PROPOSED AS A HESITANT AND PRIMITIVE REACTION TO PRESSURES TO BRING CORRECTIONS INTO CONFORMITY WITH THE TRENDS SHAPING SOCIETY AT LARGE. THIS MODEL IS USEFUL IN ANALYSES OF THE AMERICAN MOVEMENT TOWARD COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS. (15 REF).

ED031574.
TARGETS FOR IN-SERVICE TRAINING.
OCT 67.
A TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY 36 REPRESENTATIVES OF STATE, INTERSTATE, AND FEDERAL AGENCIES; UNIVERSITIES; NATIONAL VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS; INDUSTRY; AND THE STAFF OF THE JOINT COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING PARTICIPATED IN THE CONFERENCE WITH THE PURPOSE OF EXPLORING THE AREA OF INSERVICE TRAINING FOR PERSONNEL WORKING IN THE REHABILITATION OF THE PUBLIC OFFENDER. PAPERS PRESENTED IN THE DOCUMENT ARE: (1) "OVERVIEW OF INSERVICE TRAINING" BY CARL KLUDT, (2) "TRAINING METHODS" BY LYMAN RANDALL, (3) "COLORADO TRAINING PROGRAMS" BY HOWARD HIGMAN, (4) "ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRAINING" BY DAVID JELINEK, AND (5) "EVALUATION OF INSERVICE TRAINING" BY CAROL WEISS. A BRIEF STATEMENT OF REACTION AND A SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION FROM THE FLOOR FOLLOW EACH PAPER. RECOMMENDATIONS, PRESENTED IN AN OVERALL SUMMARY PRESENTATION, INCLUDE: (1) EMPHASIZING TRAINING FOR WORK IN THE COMMUNITY, (2) STRESSING SKILLS FOR INTERAGENCY GOAL-SETTING, (3) GIVING ATTENTION TO THE CORRECTIONAL WORKER'S ROLE WITH OFFENDERS, WHO PRESENTLY DO NOT GET INTO THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM OR ARE DROPPED OUT IN THE SCREENING PROCESS, AND (4) DEVELOPING NEW APPROACHES TO INSERVICE TRAINING EVALUATION. A SUMMARY OF THIS REPORT IS AVAILABLE AS VT 008 845.

ED031577.
THE PUBLIC LOOKS AT CRIME AND CORRECTIONS.
MAR 68.
NEARLY 1,000 ADULTS AND 200 TEENAGERS IN A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF 100 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS WERE INTERVIEWED REGARDING: (1) GENERAL ATTITUDES TOWARD CORRECTIONS, (2) FEELINGS ABOUT CONTACTS WITH CONVICTED OFFENDERS ON THEIR RETURN TO THE COMMUNITY, AND (3) OPINIONS ABOUT CORRECTIONS AS A CAREER. SOME FINDINGS WERE: (1) WHITES AND NEGROES AGREED THAT PARENTAL LAXITY IS THE SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CRIMINAL BUT NEGROES FELT THAT THE CUMULATIVE IMPACT OF POVERTY, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND A BAD ENVIRONMENT IS SIGNIFICANTLY MORE IMPORTANT, (2) POLICE RECEIVED GENERALLY POSITIVE RATINGS, (3) THERE WAS AN UNDERCURRENT OF OPINION THAT THE POLICE AND COURTS HAVE BEEN OVERRESTRICTED, (4) IT WAS FELT THAT REHABILITATION WAS UNDEREMPHASIZED, (5) PROBATION WAS NOT FAVORED FOR MOST ADULT CRIMES, (6) DRUG ADDICTION AND ALCOHOLISM WERE CONSIDERED ILLNESSES, (7) WILLINGNESS TO OFFER JOB OPPORTUNITIES TO RELEASED CONVICTS WAS LIMITED, (8) THERE WAS SUPPORT FOR HALFWAY HOUSES, (9) ATTITUDES TOWARD VOLUNTEER WORK WERE POSITIVE, AND (10) TEENAGERS ARE NOT INTERESTED IN CORRECTIONS WORK BECAUSE THEY FEEL POSITIVE RESULTS ARE UNLIKELY. A SUMMARY OF THIS REPORT IS AVAILABLE AS VT 008 851.

ED033267.
CHARTING THE COURSE.
SEP 66.
IN JUNE 1966, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 95 MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING MET IN WASHINGTON TO PLAN THEIR WORK FOR THE NEXT THREE YEARS. SPEECHES WERE GIVEN ON COMMITMENT TO THE REHABILITATION OF CRIMINAL OFFENDERS, HOW THIS REHABILITATION CAN BE ACHIEVED, AND THE SHORTAGE OF MANPOWER IN THE CORRECTIONAL FIELD. MOST SESSIONS OF THE MEETING WERE DEVOTED TO MEETINGS OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES. ASPECTS OF CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING STUDIED BY THESE NINE TASK FORCES WERE: PROSPECTS AND PERSPECTIVES IN CORRECTIONS; MANPOWER IN THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS FROM SPECIALIZED FIELDS, SUCH AS PSYCHIATRY, LAW, AND RECREATION; MANPOWER IN THE EMERGING PROFESSION OF THE CORRECTIONAL GENERALIST; ADMINISTRATIVE, RESEARCH, AND MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL; UTILIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS AND OTHER SPECIAL PERSONNEL; MANPOWER IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS; MANPOWER IN COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS; INSERVICE TRAINING, RECRUITMENT, AND RETENTION OF PERSONNEL; AND COMMUNITY, STATE, INTERSTATE, AND NATIONAL ACTION.

EJ070638.
JONES, MARTIN C., JONES, MARTIN H.
COUNSELOR, COMMUNITY AND THE BLACK PRISONER.
BLACK SCHOLAR. 4. 2. 46-55. OCT 72.
CIJEABST.
73.

ADVOCATES RESTRUCTURING OF COUNSELING PRACTICES TO MAKE COUNSELORS UNDERSTAND THE NEEDS AND PROBLEMS OF STUDENTS, INMATES, EX-OFFENDERS, VETERANS, ETC. INCLUDING THE ADDITION OF NEW COURSES IN DEPARTMENTS DEALING WITH COUNSELING ON MUSIC THERAPY, PSYCHO-LINGUISTICS, AND TH LAW ENFORCEMENT PROCESS.

8171 53-4.
JONES, MAXWELL. WEEKS, MARGARET.
SYSTEMS APPROACH TO A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION.
IN L. M. IRVINE & T. B. BRELJE (EDS), LAW, PSYCHIATRY AND THE MENTALLY DISORDERED OFFENDER: II. SPRINGFIELD, IL: CHARLES C THOMAS, 1973. XV, 132 P. $9.75.
75.
DISCUSSES VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF SYSTEMS THEORY (E. G. THE AUTHORITY SYSTEM, 2-WAY COMMUNICATION, SHARED DECISION MAKING, AND SOCIAL LEARNING) WHICH ARE APPLICABLE TO THE PROBLEMS AND GOALS OF CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS.
SYSTEMS THEORY, PROBLEMS & GOALS OF CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS.

EJ092332.
JOHNSON, DAVID C. AND OTHERS.
CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION AND RECIDIVISM IN A WOMAN'S CORRECTIONAL CENTER.
ADULT EDUCATION. 24. 2. 121-9. W 74.
CIJEABST.
74.
THE HYPOTHESIS THAT SUCCESSFUL PARTICIPATION IN ACADEMIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS BY WOMEN INMATES REDUCES THEIR SUBSEQUENT RECIDIVISM WAS NOT SUPPORTED BY THE STUDY. THE STUDY DISTINGUISHED BETWEEN WOMEN WHO HAD RECEIVED THE GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CERTIFICATE WHILE I PRISON AND THOSE WHO HAD NOT.

3314 48-2.
JOSELSON, M.
PRISON EDUCATION: A MAJOR REASON FOR ITS IMPOTENCE.
CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY & JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY. 1971. VOL. 17(2). 48-50.
71.

INVESTIGATED THE ROLE OF RECEPTIVE AND EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS AND HOW A PAUCITY OF THESE SKILLS MAY BE GERMANE TO THE STUDY OF THE ETIOLOGY OF CRIME. 90 MALE INMATES (45 WHITE, 45 BLACK) WERE TESTED FOR THESE LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS AND GIVEN A GENERAL PERSONAL HISTORY QUESTIONNAIRE. INMATE LANGUAGE OR COMMUNICATION PROFILES WERE DEVELOPED AND EVALUATED BY RELATING LANGUAGE FUNCTION TO THESE VARIABLES: SIZE OF FAMILY, YEARS OF PREVIOUS SCHOOLING, IQ SCORES, AND TYPE OF CRIME. THE ENTIRE POPULATION EVIDENCED A PAUCITY OF OVERALL LANGUAGE WHICH MUST BE CONSIDERED INHIBITORY TO A NORMAL SOCIAL EXISTENCE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE RECURRENT INABILITY TO RESOLVE PROBLEMS WITH PERSUASION (CONCEPT AND LANGUAGE) NURTURES UNAVOIDABLE FRUSTRATION WHICH MAY MAKE RECOURSE TO CRIME HABITUAL. PRISON CURRICULA AND PENAL EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY NEED BOTH REAPPRAISAL AND THE INCLUSION OF SPECIALISTS IN LANGUAGE LEARNING AREAS IN ORDER TO APPROACH THE GOALS OF RESOCIALIZATION OF THE INMATE AND REDUCTION OF RECIDIVISM.
RECEPTIVE & EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS & ETIOLOGY OF CRIME, FAMILY SIZE & PREVIOUS SCHOOLING & IQ SCORES & TYPE OF CRIME, PRISON INMATES.

15473 41- .
KAMMERER, T. SINGER, L. MICHEL, D.
THE INCENDIARIES: CRIMINOLOGICAL, CLINICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF 72 CASES.
ANNALES MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGIQUES. 67. 1(5). 687-710.
67.
THE CRIMINOLOGICAL ASPECT OF INCENDIARISM IS DESCRIBED AND STATISTICALLY ANALYZED, COVERING ITS FREQUENCY, ETIOLOGICAL CIRCUMSTANCES, THE MENACE OF THE INCENDIARY, AND MEDICO-LEGAL CONSEQUENCES. DISCUSSION OF THE CLINICAL ASPECT REVEALS THE IMPORTANCE, DIVERSITY, AND NATURE OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTURBANCES (E. G. OLIGOPHRENIA, DEMENTIA, ORGANIC ILLNESS, ALCOHOLISM, PSYCHOSES, ETC.) ENCOUNTERED, AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE INCENDIARY ACT. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT, WHICH ATTEMPTS TO EXPLAIN THE MOTIVATION BEHIND PYROMANIA, IS ALSO COVERED. ANALYSIS OF DATA SUGGESTS 4 MOTIVES: PLEASURE, POWER, AGGRESSION, AND VICARIOUS EXPERIENCE. (51 REF.).
INCENDIARISM, CLINICAL & CRIMINOLOGICAL & PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY.

10492 50-6.
KANDEL, HENRY J., AYLLON, TEODORO, ROBERTS, MICHAEL D.
RAPID EDUCATIONAL REHABILITATION FOR PRISON INMATES.
BEHAVIOUR RESEARCH & THERAPY. VOL 7, 14(5) 323-331.
76.
ONE OF THE MAJOR GOALS OF PRISONS HAS BEEN THE EDUCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF INMATES. STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT PREDELINQUENTS AS WELL AS DELINQUENTS CAN BE MOTIVATED TO ACHIEVE IN ACADEMIC AREAS THROUGH THE USE OF AN INCENTIVE SYSTEM. THE PRESENT STUDY ATTEMPTED TO EXTEND THE BEHAVIORAL YIELD OF SUCH A SYSTEM WITH PRISON INMATES. THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCES IN MATH AND ENGLISH IN 2 INMATES WERE COMPARED WHEN 2 LEVELS OF INCENTIVES WERE MADE CONTINGENT ON THAT PERFORMANCE. RESULTS SHOW THAT THE 2 INMATES PASSED ACADEMIC TESTS AS MUCH AS 9 TIMES FASTER UNDER AN ENRICHED SCHEDULE OF INCENTIVES THAN UNDER A STANDARD ONE. THIS INCREASE IN RATE OF PERFORMANCE WAS TRANSLATED INTO ACTUAL ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AS 1 INMATE PASSED FROM 9TH TO 12TH GRADE ALGEBRA IN ONLY 14 DAYS. A STANDARDIZED TEST CONFIRMED THIS ACADEMIC ADVANCEMENT FOR BOTH INMATES. THESE HIGH RATES OF PERFORMANCE AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT ARE EVEN MORE DRAMATIC IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT 5 MO PRIOR TO THIS PROCEDURE, BOTH INMATES HAD BEEN TESTED AS BEING BELOW AVERAGE IN INTELLIGENCE.
CONTINGENT INCENTIVE LEVEL, ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT RATE, PRISON INMATES.

ED032152.
KELLY, FRANCIS J., BAER, DANIEL J.
OUTWARD BOUND SCHOOLS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION FOR ADOLESCENT DELINQUENT BOYS.
JUN 68.
THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO DETERMINE IF AN OUTWARD BOUND EXPERIENCE WAS MORE EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING FURTHER DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR IN ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT ADOLESCENT BOYS THAN A TRADITIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL EXPERIENCE. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ADOLESCENT DELINQUENT BOYS WERE THE SUBJECTS (60 BOYS SELECTED FROM A RECEPTION CENTER GROUP AND 60 FROM CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS). THIRTY FROM EACH GROUP WERE COMBINED TO FORM AN EXPERIMENTAL GROUP AND A COMPARISON GROUP MATCHED ON THE BASIS OF AGE, RACE, RELIGION, OFFENSE FOR WHICH THEY WERE COMMITTED, AREA OF RESIDENCE, AND NUMBER OF PRIOR COMMITMENTS TO THE MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICE. EFFECTIVENESS WAS MEASURED BY A COMPARISON OF RATES OF "RECIDIVISM" (RETURN TO AN INSTITUTION FOR PAROLE VIOLATION OR NEW OFFENSE) BETWEEN THE TWO MATCHED GROUPS. THREE OUTWARD BOUND SCHOOLS LOCATED IN COLORADO, MINNESOTA, AND MAINE WERE UTILIZED WHICH PROVIDED THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP WITH PHYSICAL CONDITIONING; AND TECHNICAL, SAFETY, AND TEAM TRAINING IN A PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT. THE COMPARISON GROUP WAS TREATED IN A ROUTINE MANNER BY THE DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICE. TWENTY PERCENT OF THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP AND 37% OF THE COMPARISON GROUP WERE SUBSEQUENTLY IDENTIFIED AS RECIDIVISTS. BACKGROUND VARIABLES AND POSSIBLY THE UNIQUE DIFFERENCES IN THE 3 OUTWARD BOUND SCHOOLS ARE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE DIFFERENCES FOUND. THE RESULTS SUGGEST THAT FOR SOME DELINQUENTS AN OUTWARD BOUND EXPERIENCE IS A DESIRABLE SHORT TERM ALTERNATIVE TO TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONAL CARE AND IS AN EFFECTIVE MEANS OF PROMOTING POSITIVE CHANGE.

09287 41- .
KIRKLAND, MARJORIE H.
INSTITUTIONS FOR THE RETARDED: THEIR PLACE IN THE CONTINUUM OF SERVICES.
MENTAL RETARDATION. 67, 5(2), 5-8.
67.
AS A VARIETY OF RESOURCES BECOMES AVAILABLE, IT BEHOOVES THE PROFESSIONAL COUNSELOR TO CONSIDER THE SIDE-EFFECTS AS WELL AS PRINCIPAL GOALS OF EACH. SOME ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF INSTITUTIONAL PLACEMENT FOR RETARDATES OF SEVERAL LEVELS OF DISABILITY ARE CONSIDERED. SOME ASSUMED BENEFITS FOR MILDLY AND MODERATELY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS ARE CHALLENGED, AND SOME QUESTIONS ARE RAISED ABOUT THE CURRENT TREND TOWARD ALMOST-AUTOMATIC RECOMMENDATION OF PLACEMENT FOR THE SEVERELY RETARDED.
INSTITUTIONALIZATION PLACEMENT, LEVEL OF DISABILITY.

07744 41- .
KLIEBHAN, JOANNE M.
THE EFFECTS OF GOAL-SETTING AND MODELING ON THE PERFORMANCE OF RETARDED ADOLESCENTS IN AN OCCUPATIONAL WORKSHOP.
DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS. 67, 27(7-A), 2099-2100.
67.

09053 41- .
KOHOUTEK, RUDOLF.
PSYCHOLOGICAL MOTIVATION OF BEHAVIOR OF CHILDREN IN CHILDREN S HOMES.
PSYCHOLOGIA A PATOPSYCHOLOGIA DIETATTA. 66, 3, 51-64.
66.
PSYCHOLOGICAL MOTIVATIONS OF BEHAVIOR OF CHILDREN ARE IMPORTANT IN EDUCATION IN COLLECTIVE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. IF THE CHILD IS JUDGED ONLY ON OVERT BEHAVIORAL ACTS, VERY OFTEN INADEQUATE EDUCATIONAL APPROACHES RESULT. IF A CHILD SHOULD DEVELOP CORRECTLY AND IF DIFFERENT DISTURBANCES IN HIS BEHAVIOR ARE TO BE AVOIDED IT IS NECESSARY TO SATISFY NOT ONLY HIS BIOLOGICAL BUT ALSO HIS PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL NEEDS. EARLY RECOGNITION OF THESE NEEDS IS OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE IN THE PROCESS OF EDUCATION OF DISTURBED CHILDREN FOR KNOWLEDGE OF THEM ENABLES THEIR EXPLOITATION AND CHANNELING INTO SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE FORMS OF BEHAVIOR. THE STARTING POINT REPRESENTS AN OBJECTIVE PSYCHOPEDAGOGICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE CHILD AND OF ITS PSYCHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES. THE DISRESPECT FOR THE PRINCIPLE OF INDIVIDUAL APPROACH TOWARDS THE CHILD, BASED UPON THE CORRECT RECOGNITION OF THE CHILD S NEEDS, LEADS TO MANY, OFTEN SUPERFLUOUS, CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE TEACHER AND THE CHILD. (RUSSIAN SUMMARY).

6201 54-4.
KOLTON, MARILYN S. DWARSHUIS, LOUIS.
THE ROLE OF VOLUNTEERS IN INNOVATIVE DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS.
DRUG FORUM. VOL 74 4(1) 39-45.
74.

STUDIED 72 INNOVATIVE DRUG PROGRAMS FOR YOUTH. THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY INCLUDED RETRIEVAL CONFERENCES AND EXTENSIVE QUESTIONNAIRES ON 35 ESSENTIAL PROGRAM COMPONENTS. MOTIVATIONS FOR VOLUNTEERING WERE ALSO STUDIED. FINDINGS INDICATE VOLUNTEERS MOTIVATIONS INCLUDE (A) LEARNING ABOUT THE DRUG SCENE, (B) VICARIOUS EXPERIENCING, (C) SEEKING PERSONAL MEANING, (D) WANTING PSYCHOLOGICAL HELP, (E) BEING A HELPER, (F) CONTRIBUTING PROFESSIONAL SKILLS, AND (G) PERFORMING A PARENTAL ROLE. SCREENING PROCEDURES AND TRAINING ARE USED TO DETERMINE WHAT MOTIVATION IS ACCEPTABLE. THE EXTENSIVE INVOLVEMENT OF VOLUNTEERS IS AN ENCOURAGING DEMONSTRATION OF WAYS TO TAP COMMUNITY RESOURCES.
ROLE OF VOLUNTEERS, INNOVATIVE DRUG PROGRAMS FOR YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.

11764 50-6.
KRIEGER, GEORGE W.
THE CLIENT-IN-PRISON: A REHABILITATION DILEMMA.
JOURNAL OF APPLIED REHABILITATION COUNSELING. 1971-1972 WIN VOL. 2(4) 161-164.
73.

DISCUSSES SOME PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF IMPRISONMENT AND THE DIFFICULTY OF MOTIVATING SUCH CLIENTS. USE OF MATURE PRISONERS TRAINED IN COUNSELING TO WORK WITH OTHER INMATES AND TRADITIONAL FORMS OF GROUP COUNSELING ARE CONSIDERED HELPFUL. VOCATIONAL COUNSELING IS ALSO RECOMMENDED. OBSTACLES TO REHABILITATION AND POSITIVE SIGNS BOTH ARE OUTLINED.
GROUP & VOCATIONAL COUNSELING & USE OF MATURE PRISONERS TRAINED IN COUNSELING TECHNIQUES, CLIENT MOTIVATION & REHABILITATION, PRISONERS.

12044 54-o.
KUDRYAVTSEV, V. N.
THE STRUCTURE OF CRIMINALITY AND SOCIAL CHANGE.
UNITED NATIONS SOCIAL DEFENCE RESEARCH INSTITUTE. OCT 74 NO 8 23-39.
74.

DISCUSSES THE ROLE OF SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS IN COMBATING ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. THE SOCIOPSYCHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF CRIMINALITY IS REVIEWED, AND THE MOTIVES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR ARE SEEN REFLECTING THE CHARACTER AND LIFE ASPIRATIONS OF THE MOST BACKWARD MEMBERS OF SOCIETY. PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENDERS COMMITTING VIOLENT CRIMES ARE NOTED AND ARE RELATED TO SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE. THE IMPORTANCE OF USING IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION, DIRECTED AGAINST A PROFIT-ORIENTED PHILISTINE PSYCHOLOGY, TO REDUCE THE INCIDENCE OF CERTAIN TYPES OF CRIME IS STRESSED. (19 REF).
SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS & SOCIOPSYCHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE, CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR.

ED116092.
LAMPKIN, ANN C., TAYLOR, GARY G.
SANTA CLARA COUNTY DAY CARE TREATMENT CENTER FOR DELINQUENTS. FINAL EVALUATION REPORT.
AUG 74.
THE DAY CARE CENTER IS A LOCATION WHERE YOUNGSTERS GO DURING THE DAY FOR SCHOOL AND GROUP OR INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING, WHILE CONTINUING TO LIVE AT HOME. JUVENILES REMAIN IN THE FORMALIZED EDUCATION AND TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR APPROXIMATELY FOUR MONTHS. THEN THEY GRADUATE INTO EIGHT MONTHS OF AFTERCARE. EVALUATION MEASURES INCLUDED RECIDIVISM, SELF-CONCEPT, FAMILY FUNCTIONING, AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS. THE CENTER WAS ALSO ASSESSED AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO OUT OF HOME PLACEMENT. EVALUATORS CONCLUDED THAT THE PROGRAM WAS A VIABLE ALTERNATIVE TO 24-HOUR INSTITUTIONAL CARE AND SHOULD BE CONTINUED IF STEPS COULD BE TAKEN TO REDUCE THE RELATIVELY HIGH RECIDIVISM RATE ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROGRAM.

3381 54-7.
LANDAU, SIMHA F.
FUTURE TIME PERSPECTIVE OF DELINQUENTS AND NON-DELINQUENTS: THE EFFECT OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION.
CRIMINAL JUSTICE & BEHAVIOR. MAR 75 VOL 2(1) 22-36.
75.
INVESTIGATED THE ASSUMPTION THAT BOTH DELINQUENCY AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION INDEPENDENTLY HAVE A LIMITING EFFECT ON THE RANGE OF FUTURE TIME PERSPECTIVE (FTP). A TOTAL OF 171 MALE ORIENTAL JEWS OF LOW EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC LEVELS RANGING IN AGE FROM 17-21 YRS WERE ASSIGNED TO 4 MAIN GROUPS: INSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENTS (PRISON INMATES), INSTITUTIONALIZED NONDELINQUENTS (SOLDIERS), NONINSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENTS (DELINQUENTS ON PROBATION), AND NONINSTITUTIONALIZED NONDELINQUENTS (VOCATIONAL STUDENTS). THE DATA WERE CONSISTENT WITH THE HYPOTHESES: PRISONERS SHOWED THE SHORTEST FTP, WHILE VOCATIONAL STUDENTS SHOWED THE LONGEST. THE SOLDIERS AND THE PROBATIONERS FTP WAS LONGER THAN THAT OF THE PRISONERS BUT SHORTER THAN THAT OF THE VOCATIONAL STUDENTS. WITHIN THE ARMY AND THE PRISON, THE RANGE OF FTP SHORTENED AS THE S APPROACHED RELEASE. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THERE IS A NEED TO CONTROL IN A PROPER WAY THE FACTOR OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION WHEN STUDYING PERSONALITY OR BEHAVIORAL ASPECTS OF DELINQUENTS. (61 REF).
DELINQUENCY & INSTITUTIONALIZATION, RANGE OF FUTURE TIME PERSPECTIVE, 17-21 YR OLD PRISON INMATES VS SOLDIERS VS DELINQUENTS ON PROBATION VS VOCATIONAL STUDENTS.

8457 57-4.
LANDAU, SIMHA F.
DELINQUENCY, INSTITUTIONALIZATION, AND TIME ORIENTATION.
JOURNAL OF CONSULTING & CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY. OCT 76 VOL 44(5)
745-759.
76.

INVESTIGATED THE TEMPORAL ORIENTATION OF DELINQUENTS AND NONDELINQUENTS WHILE ADEQUATELY CONTROLLING INSTITUTIONALIZATION. FOUR GROUPS OF 17-25 YR OLD MALES (N = 183) WERE SELECTED: INSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENTS (PRISON INMATES), INSTITUTIONALIZED NONDELINQUENTS (SOLDIERS), NONINSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENTS (DELINQUENTS ON PROBATION), AND NONINSTITUTIONALIZED NONDELINQUENTS (VOCATIONAL STUDENTS). FINDINGS SUPPORT MOST OF THE HYPOTHESES: ALTHOUGH ALL SS WERE BASICALLY FUTURE ORIENTED, INSTITUTIONALIZED SS WERE MORE PRESENT ORIENTED THAN THEIR NONINSTITUTIONALIZED COUNTERPARTS. AS THE PRISONER APPROACHED RELEASE, THERE WAS A DECREASE IN THE SALIENCE OF THE PRESENT AND AN INCREASE IN THE SALIENCE OF THE FUTURE IN HIS LIFE SPACE. DELINQUENTS (BOTH IN AND OUT OF PRISON) PERCEIVED THE PAST AS MORE NEGATIVE AND THE FUTURE AS MORE POSITIVE THAN DID NONDELINQUENTS. INSTITUTIONALIZED SS PERCEIVED THE PRESENT AS MORE NEGATIVE THAN THEIR NONINSTITUTIONALIZED COUNTERPARTS. THE AFFECTIVE ATTITUDES OF THE NONDELINQUENTS TOWARD THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE WERE MUCH MORE BALANCED AND REALISTIC THAN THAT OF THE DELINQUENTS. (57 REF). TEMPORAL ORIENTATION & ATTITUDES TOWARD PAST & FUTURE, MALE 17-25 YR OLD INSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENTS VS DELINQUENTS ON PROBATION VS INSTITUTIONALIZED NONDELINQUENTS.

EJ067599.
LARKE, JERRY.
REHABILITATING THE CRIMINAL OFFENDER: PERSPECTIVES ON THE SUCCESS AND FAILURE OF CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION.
REHABILITATION RESEARCH AND PRACTICE REVIEW. 3. 3. 17-36. SUM 72.
CIJEABST.
73.

EJ122382.
LARKIN, TIMOTHY.
REMOVING THE EX-OFFENDERS' CATCH-22.
JOURNAL OF EMPLOYMENT COUNSELING. 12. 3. 126-131. SEP 75.
CIJE1976.
7[illegible].

DESCRIBES PROBLEMS PERSONS WITH A CRIMINAL RECORD ENCOUNTER IN ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE A JOB. DESCRIBES THE NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE ON OFFENDER EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS ESTABLISHED IN 1971 AND THE STEPS IT IS TAKING TO CHANGE LAWS TO MAKE IT EASIER FOR EX-OFFENDERS TO OBTAIN JOBS.

ED129738.
LAUEN, ROGER J.
TEACHER CORPS/YOUTH ADVOCACY PROJECTS: EDUCATION FOR TROUBLED YOUTHS
76.

THE YOUTH ADVOCACY PROJECTS OF THE TEACHER CORPS ARE THOSE THAT DEAL WITH THE EDUCATIONAL NEEDS AND WAYS OF RESPONDING TO THE NEEDS OF CRIMINAL OFFENDERS. THE PROGRAM INVOLVES TWO-YEAR PROGRAMS FOR TEACHER TRAINING AND UTILIZATION. THE NUMBER AND SCOPE OF THESE PROJECTS, ORIGINALLY CALLED CORRECTIONS PROJECTS, IS OUTLINED AND ILLUSTRATED. THE SIX OPERATING PROJECTS ARE PRESENTED AND ANALYZED IN A COMPARATIVE FASHION THAT HIGHLIGHTS CRITICAL AREAS OF THE PROGRAMS: SHARED GOALS AND OBJECTIVES, GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION, STAFFING PATTERNS, EDUCATIONAL AND CURRICULAR EMPHASIS. THERE ARE CHANGES NEEDED IN ALL FACETS OF EDUCATION, PARTICULARLY AS IT RELATES TO TROUBLED YOUTH. SOME CRITICAL ELEMENTS OF THESE CHANGES ARE EXAMINED INCLUDING: EDUCATIONAL CONTENT/CURRICULUM: LEARNING AND TEACHING TECHNIQUES; INTERDISCIPLINARY CURRICULA AND COLLABORATIVE DECISION-MAKING: AND LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCIES. THE UNIQUE CONCEPT OF THE COMMUNITY IN THE YOUTH ADVOCACY PROJECTS IS DISCUSSED AS A SUPPORT SYSTEM AND IN ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE FINAL SECTION OF THE REPORT DESCRIBES A NUMBER OF ISSUES RELATED TO EDUCATION AND TROUBLED YOUTH AND CITES SOME EXAMPLES WHERE THE ISSUES ARE BEING DEALT WITH. THE ISSUES ARE: CURRICULUM, TEACHER TRAINING, ALTERNATIVE SCHOOL STRUCTURES, INTEGRATION OF HUMAN SERVICES, AND INTERORGANIZATIONAL COOPERATION.

ED127500.
MIAMI TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES TO STREET CRIME PROJECT: A REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE, ACCOMPLISHMENT AND IMPACT.
76.

THIS REPORT, SUBMITTED AS AN APPEAL FOR CONTINUATION OF FUNDS, SUMMARIZES THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MIAMI TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES TO STREET CRIME (TASC) PROJECT. THE PROJECT IS DESIGNED TO IDENTIFY DRUG-ABUSING ARRESTEES AND DIVERT THEM TO EITHER JAIL TREATMENT OR ONE OF THE MIAMI COMMUNITY'S DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS. INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT ARE COST ANALYSIS FIGURES REGARDING REHABILITATION VS. INCARCERATION ALONG WITH AN ENUMERATION OF BENEFITS THE COMMUNITY RECEIVED FROM THIS PROJECT.

EDC95842.
LEDONNE, MARJORIE.
SURVEY OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION PROBLEMS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. VOLUME 1: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS. ILR-73-C08. FINAL REPORT.
JAN 74.
OFFICE OF EDUCATION (DHEW), WASHINGTON, D.C. (RMQ66000).
RIEJAN75.
75.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS; PRISON LIBRARIES; RIGHT TO READ.
ON-SITE VISITS WERE MADE TO ALL FEDERAL AND SOME STATE PRISONS IN 10 SELECTED STATES TO PROVIDE CURRENT INFORMATION ON WHICH DECISIONS COULD BE BASED FOR PRISON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES. THE FOCUS WAS ON THE BROAD ISSUES OF LIBRARY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES, RELATIONSHIP OF THE LIBRARY TO THE TOTAL INSTITUTION AND THE OUTSIDE COMMUNITY, THE ROLE OF THE CORRECTIONAL LIBRARIAN, AND QUESTIONS OF ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND RESPONSIBILITIES. SPECIFIC FINDINGS WERE MADE IN THE AREAS OF: QUALITY, SUITABILITY, AND PATTERNS OF SERVICES; PROBLEMS OF ACCESS; LEGAL REFERENCE MATERIALS; STAFFING; CENSORSHIP; SELECTION AND CONTROL OF MATERIALS; LIBRARY PROGRAMS; SPACE UTILIZATION; FUNDING; ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OF LIBRARIANS; AND LIBRARY POSITION IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE. A MAJOR FINDING WAS THAT THERE WAS AN ACUTE NEED FOR IMPROVED LIBRARY SERVICE TO CONFINED PERSONS. WHILE NO ONE PATTERN OF SERVICE COULD BE RIGHT FOR ALL SITUATIONS, SOME OF THE CRITICAL FACTORS SHOULD BE: RECOGNITION OF INMATES' RIGHT TO READ, STABLE FUNDING TO ALLOW SYSTEMATIC PLANNING, COMMUNICATION AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE INSTITUTION AND OUTSIDE LIBRARIES, SERVICE TO STAFF AS WELL AS INMATES, CLIENTELE PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPING LIBRARY SERVICES; AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT. THE APPENDIX INCLUDES A SUMMARY OF RELEVANT COURT DECISIONS.

EJ141824.
LOWE, WILLIAM T.
PAROLE IN NEW YORK GETS AN "F".
SOCIAL SCIENCE RECORD. 23. 2. 5-6. WIN 76.
CIJE1976.
76.
THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE PAROLE SYSTEM IN NEW YORK STATE. HE MAINTAINS THAT THE SYSTEM IS NOT WORKING, RECOMMENDS EVENTUAL ABOLISHMENT, AND OUTLINES SOME INTERIM REFORMS.

ED040272.
MABRY, JAMES E. AND OTHERS.
A REVIEW OF PRE-RELEASE PROGRAMS. CRIMINAL JUSTICE MONOGRAPH VOL. I. NO. 2.
69.
RIEOCT70.
70.
THE MOST SERIOUS PROBLEM CONFRONTING CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IS RECIDIVISM. THE PRONENESS OF MANY CRIMINALS TO CONTINUE A LIFE OF CRIME. A RECENT STUDY ESTIMATED THAT 30 TO 75 PERCENT OF THE OFFENDERS LEAVING PRISON WOULD RETURN WITHIN 5 YEARS. DATA WERE COLLECTED BY A LITERATURE REVIEW, CORRESPONDENCE WITH ADMINISTRATORS OF PRERELEASE PROGRAMS, AND QUESTIONNAIRES DISTRIBUTED TO STATE AND FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. INFORMATION ON A VARIETY OF EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAMS WAS COLLECTED. ONE WAS THE WORK-RELEASE CONCEPT WHICH ALLOWS THE INMATE TO BE EMPLOYED IN A NEARBY COMMUNITY AND RETURN TO THE INSTITUTION AT NIGHT. FURLOUGHS PERMIT PRISONERS TO VISIT A DESIGNATED PLACE OR PLACES FOR A PERIOD NOT TO EXCEED 30 DAYS AND RETURN TO THE INSTITUTION AT THE END OF THAT PERIOD, AND HALF-WAY HOUSES PROVIDE A PLACE TO LIVE AND OTHER TYPES OF ASSISTANCE TO EX-INMATES IMMEDIATELY AFTER THEIR RELEASE FROM PRISON. OTHER TYPES OF EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAMS ARE OPEN INSTITUTIONS, RECEPTION CENTER PAROLE, AND INTENSIVE COMMUNITY TREATMENT. A BIBLIOGRAPHY, SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE, AND LIST OF INSTITUTIONS WITH PRERELEASE PROGRAMS ARE APPENDED.

ED130702.
MAHONEY, JAMES R. AND OTHERS.
OFFENDER ASSISTANCE THROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGES PROGRAM. FINAL REPORT.
AUG 76.
FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION (DHEW).
WASHINGTON, D.C. (BBB03440).
RIEMAR77.
77.
THIS DOCUMENT REPORTS THE RESULTS OF AN 18 MONTH DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM CONDUCTED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY AND JUNIOR COLLEGES (AACJC) TO SHOW THAT THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE IS UNIQUELY SUITED AS A RESOURCE FOR OFFENDERS. PILOT PROGRAMS WERE ESTABLISHED AT THREE COMMUNITY COLLEGES--CENTRAL PIEDMONT COMMUNITY COLLEGE IN NORTH CAROLINA, FLORIDA JUNIOR COLLEGE AT JACKSONVILLE, AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF DENVER. EACH COLLEGE WAS FREE TO ESTABLISH ITS OWN MODEL PROGRAM, CONSISTENT WITH THE OVERALL AACJC PROJECT OBJECTIVES. GOALS OF THE PROGRAM INCLUDED PROVISION OF EDUCATIONAL AND HUMAN SERVICE ASSISTANCE TO OFFENDERS, DEVELOPMENT OF COLLABORATIVE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE COLLEGE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SERVICE AGENCIES, AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONALLY APPROPRIATE PROGRAM MODELS. THE TARGET POPULATION WAS FIRST-TIME CONVICTED FELONS WHO WERE ON PROBATION. NON-TARGET OFFENDERS WERE ACCOMODATED AT THE REQUEST OF JUSTICE OFFICIALS. OF 712 OFFENDERS SERVED BY THE PROGRAM, 445 WERE TARGET OFFENDERS. PER STUDENT COSTS FOR THE TOTAL GROUP AND FOR THE TARGET GROUP ONLY WERE $292 AND $467, RESPECTIVELY. APPROXIMATELY 29% OF THE TARGET GROUP ENROLLED IN ADULT BASIC EDUCATION, 20% IN GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COURSES, 27% IN ACADEMIC CURRICULA, 2?% IN OCCUPATIONAL COURSES, AND 8% IN OTHER AREAS. OF THE TARGET POPULATION, 27 (6.1%) WERE CHARGED WITH NEW OFFENSES, A FAR LOWER RATE THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE. EVALUATION REPORTS BY EACH OF THE THREE PARTICIPANT COLLEGES AND OTHER RELATED PROJECT MATERIAL IS APPENDED.

3001 44-1.
MAL TSEVA, N. P.
ON THE MOTIVATION OF SOCIALLY DANGEROUS ACTS COMMITTED BY SCHIZOPHRENICS.
ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII. 1969, 69(1), 135-138.
69.
DISCUSSES CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY, BASED ON A STUDY OF 115 SCHIZOPHRENICS CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT OF STATE AND PRIVATE PROPERTY. IT IS SHOWN THAT THE MOTIVATION OF SOCIALLY DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR IN SCHIZOPHRENICS IS NOT UNIFORMLY PSYCHOPATHIC. ALONG WITH DANGEROUS ACTS BASED ON PATHOLOGICAL AND DELUSIONAL IDEAS, THERE ARE ILLEGAL ACTS EXPLAINABLE BY UNDERLYING EVERYDAY PSYCHOLOGICALLY UNDERSTANDABLE MOTIVATIONS, ESPECIALLY DURING PERIODS OF REMISSION. HOWEVER, EVEN IN THE LATTER CASES THERE CAN BE DETECTED IN THE MOTIVATION OF ILLEGAL BEHAVIOR THE DIRECT OR MODERATE INFLUENCE OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL DISTURBANCES IN COMBINATION WITH INTACT PSYCHOLOGICAL ELEMENTS. THUS, THE EXISTENCE OF DEMONSTRABLE NORMAL MOTIVATIONS IN ILLEGAL BEHAVIOR DOES NOT NECESSARILY INDICATE FULL COMPREHENSION OF THE CRIMINAL DEED. HENCE, MOTIVATION ALONE SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED AS A CRITERION OF RESPONSIBILITY IN SCHIZOPHRENIA. MOTIVATION FOR COMMITTING SOCIALLY DANGEROUS ACTS, CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMBEZZLEMENT, SCHIZOPHRENICS.

ED023142.
THE DRAPER E&D PROJECT. FINAL REPORT.
AUG 68.
AS DID LORTON AND RIKERS ISLAND, THE DRAPER EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT (E&D) PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THE FEASIBILITY OF OPERATING A MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM IN A CORRECTIONAL SETTING. HOWEVER, IT WAS DEMONSTRATED THAT EDUCATION AND TRAINING PER SE ARE NOT ENOUGH TO EFFECT THE BROAD CHANGES IN INMATES REQUIRED FOR SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT. THE PROJECT ALSO DEMONSTRATED THAT A REGULAR FREE-WORLD MANPOWER PROGRAM SHOULD NOT BE SIMPLY TRANSPLANTED. PRISONERS ARE A SPECIAL GROUP OF DISADVANTAGED PERSONS; PRISONS ARE UNIQUE SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS. EXPERIENCES IN THE DRAPER PROJECT SHOW THAT SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF A MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING (MDT) PROGRAM IN A STATE INSTITUTION IS CONTINGENT UPON: (A) INSTITUTIONAL ATTITUDE; (B) STRONG SUPPORT OF CORRECTIONAL MANAGEMENT; (C) EFFECTIVE AGENCY COORDINATION; (D) STAFF TRAINING, DEVELOPMENT, AND FLEXIBILITY; AND (E) EFFECTIVE PUBLIC RELATIONS. THIS VOLUME OF THE FINAL REPORT ON THE DRAPER E&D PROJECT IS WRITTEN FROM AN HISTORICAL VIEWPOINT IN AN ATTEMPT TO SYNTHESIZE THE EXPERIENCES WHICH HAVE SHAPED OUR THINKING. A SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS IS FOUND IN THE FINAL SECTION.

ED048445.
PROJECT CROSSROADS--PHASE 1. FINAL REPORT (JANUARY 15, 1969-MAY 15, 1969).
70.

IN THIS PILOT PROGRAM, PRETRIAL MANPOWER SERVICES ARE PROVIDED FOR FIRST OFFENDERS IN JUVENILE AND ADULT COURTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE PROJECT OFFERS INTENSIVE SERVICES TO SELECTED YOUTHFUL ARRESTEES DURING A 90-DAY CONTINUANCE OF THEIR TRIALS. AT THE END OF THIS PERIOD CHARGES MAY BE DROPPED, ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE PROJECT STAFF. ABOUT 60 PERCENT OF THE FIRST 162 PARTICIPANTS WHOSE CASES RECEIVED JUDICIAL REVIEW HAD THEIR CHARGES DISMISSED BECAUSE OF SATISFACTORY PROJECT PARTICIPATION. PROJECT STAFF CONSISTS OF VOLUNTEERS IN SERVICE TO AMERICA AND COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS FOR SUPPORTIVE SERVICES, AS WELL AS SOME EX-OFFENDERS. JOB PLACEMENT FOR YOUTH HAS BEEN THE MOST SERIOUS PROBLEM IN A CITY WITH LITTLE INDUSTRY. THE RE-ARREST RATE FOR PARTICIPANTS WAS 9 PERCENT AFTER THE FIRST YEAR AND A HALF OF OPERATION. THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF THE SECOND PHASE IS TO PROVIDE AN ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF PROJECT SERVICES ON PARTICIPANTS, BUT WILL INCLUDE CONTINUED EXPLORATION AND IMPROVEMENTS.

ED048458.
THE MANHATTAN COURT EMPLOYMENT PROJECT. SUMMARY REPORT ON PHASE ONE; NOVEMBER 1, 1967, TO OCTOBER 3, 1969.
70.

THIS REPORT ON THE FIRST 2 YEARS OF A PROJECTED 3-YEAR PROJECT DESCRIBES AN ATTEMPT TO USE COUNSELING AND JOB PLACEMENT TO DIVERT SOME ARRESTEES FROM POSSIBLE JAIL SENTENCES. ARRESTEES WHO MEET THE CRITERIA FOR ACCEPTANCE INTO THE PROGRAM ARE GRANTED A 90-DAY CONTINUANCE, DURING WHICH TIME THE STAFF REPRESENTATIVE, WHO IS AN EX-OFFENDER HIMSELF, ATTEMPTS TO HELP THE PARTICIPANT FIND A JOB OR ENTER A TRAINING PROGRAM. IF SUCCESSFUL, THE REPRESENTATIVE ASKS THE JUDGE TO DISMISS CHARGES, PREVENTING THE PARTICIPANT FROM HAVING A CRIMINAL RECORD. OUT OF THE FIRST 850 PARTICIPANTS, 39 PERCENT HAD THEIR CHARGES DISMISSED AND ONLY 13 PERCENT WERE ARRESTED WHILE ACTIVE IN THE PROJECT. THE LEGAL SYSTEM PROVED TO BE QUITE OPTIMISTIC ABOUT THE PROJECT, EVEN THOUGH MORE THAN 3 MONTHS WAS NEEDED IN SOME CASES.

ED072181.
THE EXPERIMENTAL MANPOWER LABORATORY FOR CORRECTIONS: PHASE II. FINAL REPORT (MARCH 1, 1970-AUGUST 31, 1971).
SEP 71.

THIS REPORT COVERS THESE FIVE MAJOR PROJECTS OF THE EXPERIMENTAL MANPOWER LABORATORY FOR CORRECTIONS: (1) A MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM FOR ALABAMA PRISONERS, (2) AN EXPERIMENT IN CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT, (3) IMPLEMENTATION OF TOKEN ECONOMY IN DRAPER CORRECTIONAL CENTER, (4) A MANPOWER TRAINING PROJECT FOR CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS, AND (5) A FOLLOWUP EFFORT FOCUSING ON RELEASED OFFENDERS. PROJECT OBJECTIVES, METHODS, PROCEDURES, PROBLEMS, AND RESULTS (AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE AT THE TIME OF THE PROJECT'S TERMINATION) ARE GIVEN. SOME HIGHLIGHTS OF THE OVERALL PROGRAM ARE: (1) OPEN ENTRY/EXIT FEATURE OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING WITH AN EMPHASIS ON INDIVIDUALIZATION, (2) THE BASIC EDUCATION DELIVERY SYSTEM (INDIVIDUALLY PRESCRIBED INSTRUCTION SYSTEM), (3) TECHNIQUES OF BEHAVIORAL CONTROL EMPLOYED IN THE TOKEN ECONOMY, (4) TECHNIQUES OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE TAUGHT TO TRADITIONAL CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS, (5) TECHNIQUES OF THE CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT EXPERIMENT, AND (6) THE NEW MEASURING INSTRUMENTS DEVELOPED TO DETERMINE AN OFFENDER'S ADJUSTMENT TO SOCIETY AND TO PREDICT RECIDIVISM. PHASE I OF THIS REPORT IS AVAILABLE IN THIS ISSUE AS VT 018 119.

ED058424.
TRAINING AND PLACEMENT OF THE YOUTHFUL INMATES OF DRAPER CORRECTIONAL CENTER. MDTA EXPERIMENTAL AND DEMONSTRATION FINDINGS NO. 6. FINAL REPORT.
71.

THE PRIMARY GOAL OF THE DRAPER PROJECT, BEGUN IN 1964, WAS TO DEMONSTRATE THE FEASIBILITY OF OPERATING A MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM IN A CORRECTIONAL SETTING. AS SECONDARY GOALS, THE PROJECT SOUGHT TO INDIVIDUALIZE INSTRUCTION, INVOLVE COMMUNITIES IN THE REHABILITATION OF THE OFFENDER AND DISSEMINATE THE FINDINGS TO CORRECTIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. THROUGH THIS PROGRAM, THE PROJECT ADMINISTRATION HOPED TO ULTIMATELY REDUCE THE HIGH RECIDIVISM IN ALABAMA. THIS STUDY, ONE OF THREE SUCH NATIONAL PROJECTS, DEALT WITH PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO A STATE WHICH IS MAKING THE TRANSITION FROM A RURAL TO AN INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY. IT WAS FOUND THAT EDUCATION AND TRAINING PER SE ARE NOT ENOUGH TO EFFECT THE BROAD CHANGES IN INMATES REQUIRED FOR SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT. THEY CAN BE REHABILITATED WHEN THEY ARE A PART OF A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT WHICH INCLUDES SYSTEMATIC PREPARATION FOR THE WORLD OF WORK, TAILORED JOB DEVELOPMENT AND PLACEMENT, AND DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY SUPPORT. THIS IS THE FIRST OF A THREE-VOLUME FINAL REPORT, TO BE FOLLOWED BY VOLUME II, A TECHNICAL MANUAL, AND VOLUME III, "HOW TO WITH P.I.".

ED070840.
OPERATION PATHFINDER: SHAPING WORK BEHAVIOR OF EX-OFFENDERS AND OTHER DISADVANTAGED PEOPLE USING SOCIAL REINFORCEMENT TECHNIQUES. FINAL REPORT (SEPTEMBER 1969-APRIL 1972).
APR 72.
OPERATION PATHFINDER WAS A SPECIAL MANPOWER PROJECT DESIGNED TO RETRAIN BEHAVIORS OF THE DISADVANTAGED AND TO ESTABLISH POSITIVE MOTIVATIONS TO WORK FOR A LIVING THROUGH APPLICATION OF SOCIAL REINFORCEMENT METHODOLOGY. THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THAT A POSITIVE REINFORCING ENVIRONMENT AND PROPERLY STRUCTURED WORK SITUATION WILL PROVIDE A MEANS OF BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION FOR PAROLEES AND OTHER DISADVANTAGED PERSONS. PROGRAM TASKS INCLUDED JOB DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING SUPERVISORS AND COUNSELORS, COUNSELING THE HARD-CORE TRAINEES, AND EVALUATING THE EFFECTS OF THE REINFORCEMENT EXPERIMENTATION ON THE WORK BEHAVIOR OF THE SUBJECTS. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE APPLICATION OF SOCIAL REINFORCEMENT TO JUVENILE PAROLEES AND ADULT DISADVANTAGED RESULTED IN GREATER EMPLOYMENT STABILITY, BETTER PRODUCTIVITY, AND LESS RECIDIVISM. AS THE KEY TO JOB PERFORMANCE IS SUPERVISION, THE PRIMARY FOCUS OF THE PROJECT WAS ON THE SUPERVISOR. FOUR MANUALS DESIGNED TO AID SUPERVISORS IN TRAINING DISADVANTAGED EMPLOYEE GROUPS WERE DEVELOPED UNDER THIS PROJECT, AND ARE AVAILABLE AS VT 018 031-018 034 IN THIS ISSUE.

ED072330.
THE EXPERIMENTAL MANPOWER LABORATORY FOR CORRECTIONS. PROGRESS REPORT ON PHASE III, JUNE THROUGH AUGUST, 1972.
AUG 72.

THIS PROGRESS REPORT SUMMARIZES THE ACTIVITIES FROM JUNE TO AUGUST, 1972, OF THE EXPERIMENTAL MANPOWER LABORATORY FOR CORRECTIONS AT DRAPER CORRECTIONAL CENTER. EMLC STUDIES ARE DESIGNED TO DETERMINE IF BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION TECHNIQUES ARE FEASIBLE AND PROVIDE VIABLE ALTERNATIVES TO AVERSIVE CONTROL. IN THE TOKEN ECONOMY (ECOLOGY) PROJECT, INMATES ARE REWARDED FOR SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOR ON THE INSTITUTION FARM, IN THE BASIC EDUCATION COMPONENT, AND IN THE EXPERIMENTAL CELLBLOCK. THE CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT STUDY, THE BASIC EDUCATION COMPONENT, USES A SYSTEM OF CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING COVERING UNITS OF PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION PRESCRIBED FOR EACH SUBJECT ON THE BASIS OF HIS PRETEST SCORE ON THE TESTS OF ADULT BASIC EDUCATION. BASELINE DATA FOR INDIVIDUALS AND THE GROUP WERE COLLECTED DURING THIS REPORT PERIOD. PHASE I OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICER TRAINING WAS COMPLETED: IT INVOLVED COMPLETION OF SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL BOOKLETS. FOLLOWUP STUDIES FOR 1969 AND 1971 ARE UNDER WAY. THE LAB IS ALSO INVOLVED IN PREPARING AND DISSEMINATING A NUMBER OF MEASUREMENT AND TRAINING INSTRUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS AND TECHNICAL CONSULTATION, CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES.

ED083288.
PRE-TRIAL INTERVENTION: THE MANHATTAN COURT EMPLOYMENT PROJECT OF THE VERA INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE. FINAL REPORT.
72.

THE FINAL REPORT OF AN EXPERIMENTAL PRE-TRIAL INTERVENTION PROGRAM OF INTENSIVE MANPOWER SERVICES (INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP COUNSELING AND JOB, TRAINING, OR ACADEMIC PLACEMENT WITH THE HELP OF CAREER DEVELOPERS) FOR SELECTED DEFENDANTS IN MANHATTAN COVERS THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 1967 THROUGH OCTOBER 1970. AFTER THREE YEARS AND 1,300 PARTICIPANTS, DISMISSALS RECOMMENDED BY THE PROJECT WERE BEING GRANTED IN 61 PERCENT OF THE CASES. THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THAT PRE-TRIAL COUNSELING AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT CAN BE INTRODUCED INTO AN EXISTING COURT SITUATION, THAT IT CAN EFFECT POSITIVE CHANGES IN THE LIFE-STYLES OF DEFENDANTS WITHIN A THREE-MONTH PERIOD RESULTING IN A LOWER RECIDIVISM RATE, AND THAT NONPROFESSIONALS (EXCONVICTS AND EXADDICTS) CAN BE RECRUITED AND TRAINED TO PERFORM EFFECTIVELY AS STAFF COUNSELORS. THE REPORT INCLUDES A PROJECT SUMMARY AND HISTORY OF THE OPERATION, AND AN EPILOGUE STATING THAT SINCE TERMINATION OF THE DEMONSTRATION PHASE OF THE PILOT PROJECT IT HAS BEEN INCORPORATED, HAS DOUBLED ITS SCOPE TO INCLUDE BROOKLYN AND THE BRONX, AND HAS CONTINUED TO RECEIVE THE SUPPORT OF THE CITY AND COURT.

ED089126.
EXPERIMENTAL MANPOWER LABORATORY FOR CORRECTIONS: FINAL INTERIM REPORT FOR PHASE IV (MARCH 1973 - FEBRUARY 1974).
FEB 74.
REPORTS ARE PRESENTED ON THREE PHASE FOUR PROJECTS BEING CARRIED OUT BY THE EXPERIMENTAL MANPOWER LABORATORY FOR CORRECTIONS (EMLC) USING A BEHAVIORAL APPROACH TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE OFFENDER. THE MOUNT MEIGS PROJECT IS CONCERNED WITH A BEHAVIORAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM, USING A TOKEN ECONOMY, IN THE ACADEMIC EDUCATION DIVISION OF THE ALABAMA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (AIS). THE TUSCALOOSA PROJECT DEALS WITH THE COMMUNITY TREATMENT OF YOUNG OFFENDERS ON PAROLE AND THE WORK RELEASE EVALUATION PROJECT IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE A MODEL FOR DETERMINING THE LONG-RANGE EFFECTS OF THE WORK RELEASE PROGRAMS ON THE POST-RELEASE BEHAVIOR PATTERNS OF ITS PARTICIPANTS. IN ALL CASES THE EXISTING SITUATION WAS FIRST ASSESSED, SO THAT CHANGES RESULTING FROM THE PROJECTS COULD BE IDENTIFIED AND MEASURED. PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS, TRAINING PACKAGES, MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTS, PRESENTATIONS A PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS, WORKSHOPS, AND OTHER PRODUCTS WHICH WERE OUTCOMES OF PHASE FOUR AND BRIEFLY DESCRIBED.

ED115823.
AN ANALYSIS OF THE FEDERAL BONDING PROGRAM. SUMMARY. FINAL REPORT.
SEP 75.
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION (DOL), WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE OF MANPOWER RESEARCH. (DLMA-82-05-45). (10)
RIEMAY76.
76.
A SUMMARY OF THE FINAL REPORT ANALYZING THE FEDERAL BONDING PROGRAM INCLUDES AN OVERVIEW, HISTORICAL SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS, SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS. THE BONDING PROGRAM PROVIDES FIDELITY BONDING FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE NORMALLY EXCLUDED FROM INSURANCE POLICY BONDING, INCLUDING EX-OFFENDERS, ENABLING THEM TO WORK AT JOBS FOR WHICH THEY WOULD BE OTHERWISE INELIGIBLE. DATA ANALYSIS, RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES, AGENCY NOMENCLATURE, DATA UTILIZATION, CATEGORIES, LIMITATIONS, AND A CASE STUDY ARE DISCUSSED IN THE OVERVIEW. THE MATERIAL IN THE HISTORICAL SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS SECTIONS IS PRESENTED IN CONSIDERABLY GREATER DETAIL IN VOLUME 1 OF THE FINAL REPORT, PROGRAM HISTORY. THE BASES FOR THE SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATION SECTIONS ARE PRESENTED IN VOLUME 2 OF THE FINAL REPORT, PROGRAM ANALYSIS. THE PROGRAM'S ORIGINS BEGAN WITH THE PASSAGE OF THE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT IN 1962, WITH SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING THE BONDING PROGRAM IN 1965. TWO BASIC CONCLUSIONS STATE: (1) THE PROGRAM APPEARS TO BE ACHIEVING SIGNIFICANT RESULTS FOR SOME EX-OFFENDERS AT A RELATIVELY LOW COST, BUT THERE IS INSUFFICIENT DATA TO DETERMINE PROGRAM IMPACT ESTIMATES; AND (2) EFFORTS TO PINPOINT WHO IS BEST SERVED, AND WHY, SHOULD BE MADE TO IMPROVE PROGRAM UTILIZATION.

EJ092426.
MARSH, JOHN J.
LET'S PUT THE DEAN BEHIND PRISON BARS.
NASPA JOURNAL. 11. 2. 19-24. OCT 73.
CIJEABST.
74.
THIS PROGRAM CORRECTS THE DEFICIENCIES OF EXISTING EXTENSION, TELEVISION, AND CORRESPONDENCE-ORIENTED PRISON EDUCATION BY OPERATING WITH STUDENT PERSONNEL WORKERS AND FACULTY INSIDE THE PRISON ON A FULL-TIME BASIS. THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM COMPONENTS PROVE ESSENTIAL: THE GOAL IS REHABILITATION; THE METHODS ARE POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION AND COUNSELING THERAPY; THE PROGRAM OPERATES BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE; AND A COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY OPERATES AND CONTROLS THE TOTAL PROGRAM.

EJ031970.
MARSHALL, PATRICIA.
PATHFINDING BEHIND BARS.
MANPOWER. 3. 1. 20-25. JAN '71.
CIJE1971.
71.

THIS SPECIAL ISSUE OF MANPOWER IS ENTITLED MAKING PRISON TRAINING WORK'.

11162 45-6.
MARTIMOR, E.
THE GAME OF OFFENSES.
ANNALES MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGIQUES. 1971. JAN. VOL. 1(1). 49-56.
71.

GAMES PROVIDE A MOTIVATION FOR CERTAIN EVERYDAY HUMAN BEHAVIORS. I. E. THEY ACCOUNT FOR PHYSICAL AND MENTAL ACTIVITIES ENTERED INTO NOT FOR UTILITARIAN ENDS BUT RATHER FOR THE SAKE OF COMPETITION, DEMONSTRATION OF MASTERY, SOCIAL DOMINANCE, ETC. LESS IS KNOWN OF THE GAME-LIKE QUALITIES THAT CAN MOTIVATE OFFENSES AGAINST SOCIETY. FORENSIC PSYCHIATRISTS HAVE OCCASION TO OBSERVE HOW INFRACTIONS OF THE LAW OFTEN DERIVE FROM A GAME-LIKE MECHANISM. FIRE-SETTING, FOR EXAMPLE, IS COMMONLY ENGAGED IN FOR THE EXCITEMENT AND FEELINGS OF IMPORTANCE IT MAY BRING FROM THE SIGNS OF HUMAN ALARM PROVOKED. 5 CASES ARE DESCRIBED OF VARIED MISDEMEANORS COMMITTED BY PERSONS WITHOUT ANY DEVIOUS PSYCHOPATHOLOGY. THESE CAN BEST BE UNDERSTOOD AS A GAME PLAYED AGAINST SOCIETY IN WHICH THE PERPETRATOR CONCEIVES HIMSELF TO BE SOMETHING OTHER THAN HE IS. THE OFFENSE REPRESENTS A CONCRETIZED REVERIE, E.G. THE BOMB THREAT PROVES HIS POWER OVER OTHERS. DISPELLING FEELINGS OF INFERIORITY OR MILD DEPRESSION, OR EVEN A SIMPLE SEARCH FOR STRONG EMOTION, CAN BE FOUND AMONG THE OFFENDERS. RECIDIVISM IS NOT USUALLY A PROBLEM, THE SHAME AND INTIMIDATION OF BEING CAUGHT SERVES TO PREVENT RECURRENCE. MISDEMEANORS AS GAMES AGAINST SOCIETY.

02878 42- .
MARTIN, C. H.
PLACE OF MOTIVATION TECHNIQUES IN COTTAGE AND WARD LIFE PROGRAMS.
MENTAL RETARDATION. 67, 5(5), 17-19.
67.
DISCUSSES THE HISTORY, USE, TECHNIQUES, AND BENEFITS OF AN ADAPTATION OF REMOTIVATION TECHNIQUES THAT IS DESIGNED SPECIFICALLY FOR USE WITH THE MENTALLY RETARDED. THIS MODIFIED TECHNIQUE, CAN BE A VALUABLE AID IN HABILITATING THE INSTITUTIONALIZED RETARDATE AND IN PLACING THE HALL OR WARD EMPLOYEE IN A ROLE AS A VALUABLE AND CONTRIBUTING MEMBER OF THE HABILITATIVE TEAM.
MENTAL RETARDATES, MOTIVATION TECHNIQUES.

ED053275.
MARX, GEORGE L. AND OTHERS.
COUNSELING IN PROBATION AND PAROLE: A RESEARCH REPORT. FINAL REPORT.
25 AUG 69.

INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP COUNSELING TREATMENT MODES WERE USED BY THE PROBATION OFFICE OF DISTRICT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER CLIENTS WITH A PARTICULAR PERSONALITY RESPONDED MORE TO ONE TREATMENT PLAN THAN TO ANOTHER. IN THE FIRST OF TWO RELATED COUNSELING EXPERIMENTS, DATA FROM FOUR PERSONALITY INSTRUMENTS WERE ANALYZED FOR 87 CLIENTS WHO WERE RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO TWO GROUPS. FOR THE SECOND EXPERIMENT, 122 CLIENTS WERE ASSIGNED TO INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING, GROUP COUNSELING, OR THE CONTROL GROUP. THE RESULTS OF THE EXPERIMENTS SHOWED THAT IT WAS NOT FEASIBLE TO ASSIGN CLIENTS TO A PARTICULAR TREATMENT MODE BASED UPON PERSONALITY TRAITS. STATISTICAL DATA, A CLIENT PROGRESS FORM, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE APPENDED.

ED096430.
MCARTHUR, VIRGINIA A.
FROM CONVICT TO CITIZEN: PROGRAMS FOR THE WOMAN OFFENDER.
JUN 74.
WOMEN OFFENDERS HAVE NEEDS THAT CAN BE MET THROUGH CONCERTED ACTION BY INDIVIDUALS OR COMMUNITY GROUPS. TO FAMILIARIZE COMMUNITY GROUPS WITH THE PROBLEMS OF WOMEN OFFENDERS AND TO DESCRIBE SOME PROGRAMS TO ASSIST THEM, THE BOOKLET BEGINS WITH A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS AND DESCRIBES THE PLACE OF WOMEN OFFENDERS IN THIS PROCESS. INNOVATIVE AND TRANSITIONAL PROGRAMS TO HELP OFFENDERS AT THE FOUR STAGES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS ARE DESCRIBED. AMONG THESE ARE PRETRIAL PROGRAMS, PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN IN JAIL OR PRISON, TRANSITIONAL PROGRAMS TO EASE THE REINTEGRATION OF WOMEN OFFENDERS INTO THE COMMUNITY, AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMS TO HELP THEM ACHIEVE FULL CITIZENSHIP ON THEIR RETURN. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PROVIDED FOR GROUPS THAT WISH TO HELP WOMEN OFFENDERS, FOLLOWED BY INFORMATION ON WHERE FINANCIAL AND OTHER ASSISTANCE CAN BE OBTAINED. ALSO INCLUDED ARE A NINE-ITEM BIBLIOGRAPHY, A LIST OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION REGIONAL OFFICES, A MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION REGIONAL OFFICE LIST, AND A LIST OF REHABILITATION PROGRAMS.

ED061906.
MCCABE, M. PATRICK. DRISCOLL, BRIAN.
COLLEGE ADMISSION OPPORTUNITIES AND THE PUBLIC OFFENDER.
30 SEP 71.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY'S PROJECT NEWGATE IS 1 OF 6 FEDERALLY FUNDED DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS IN CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION DESIGNED TO (1) PROVIDE AN INTENSIVE COLLEGE PREPARATORY AND COLLEGE-LEVEL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR A SELECT NUMBER OF FEDERAL PRISONERS AT THE FEDERAL YOUTH CENTER IN ASHLAND, KENTUCKY; (2) SUPPLEMENT THE EDUCATIONAL COMPONENT WITH INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP COUNSELING SESSIONS; AND (3) EXTEND THE PROGRAM BEYOND THE RELEASE DATE THROUGH REALISTIC PRERELEASE PLANNING AND INTENSIVE POSTRELEASE FOLLOWUP.
ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE NEWGATE PROGRAM HAVE BEEN: (1) A TOTAL OF 109 NEWGATE STUDENTS HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY PLACED IN ACADEMIC AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS FOLLOWING THEIR RELEASE; (2) 4 FORMER NEWGATE STUDENTS HAVE COMPLETED VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS AND ARE CURRENTLY EMPLOYED IN RELATED TRADES; (3) 1 NEWGATE STUDENT HAS RECEIVED AN ASSOCIATE OF ARTS DEGREE; (4) AN ADDITIONAL 42 NEWGATE STUDENTS HAVE FOUND SATISFACTORY EMPLOYMENT. ONLY 9 OUT OF THE 109 RELEASES HAVE FAILED TO MAKE SATISFACTORY ADJUSTMENT TO THE OUTSIDE

EJ060076.
MCCABE, M. PATRICK. DRISCOLL, BRIAN.
COLLEGE ADMISSION OPPORTUNITIES AND THE PUBLIC OFFENDER.
JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE ADMISSIONS COUNSELORS. 17. 1.
8-12. MAY 72.
COLLEGE-ADMISSION COLLEGE-PROGRAMS CORRECTIONAL-EDUCATION
CORRECTIVE-INSTITUTIONS REHABILITATION-PROGRAMS.
ADULT-EDUCATION COLLEGE-ROLE CRIMINALS PRISONERS.
THE ARTICLES DESCRIBES THE NEW GATE PROJECT WHICH WAS DESIGNED TO DETERMINE THE VALUE OF APPROPRIATE POST HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION IN THE REHABILITATIVE EFFORTS OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

ED096460.
MCCULLUM, SYLVIA G.
THE POTENTIAL OF NEW EDUCATIONAL DELIVERY SYSTEMS FOR CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT: A CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION HANDBOOK.
APR 73.
RIEFEB75.
75.
EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY, NEW MATERIALS AND METHODS, AND A GROWING REALIZATION THAT EACH PERSON LEARNS IN AN INDIVIDUALLY UNIQUE WAY HAS OPENED UP NEW POTENTIALS IN CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION. THE DELIVERY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING SERVICES IS VERY DIFFICULT IN A PRISON SETTING. HOWEVER, THE CREATIVE PROGRAM MANAGER CAN DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT AN APPROPRIATE DELIVERY SYSTEM TO MEET THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF THE POPULATION IN A PARTICULAR INSTITUTION. MANAGEMENT BY SPECIFIC AND MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES, MARSHALLING OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL RESOURCES, AND HIGHLY INDIVIDUALIZED, LEARNER CENTERED, AND FLEXIBLE PROGRAMMING ARE THE ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF AN UP-TO-DATE CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION MODEL. EARLY AND CONTINUING LINKAGES WITH THE REAL WORLD AND INTENSIVE ASSISTANCE DURING THE CRITICAL POST-RELEASE PERIOD CAN REDUCE THE DEGENERATIVE IMPACT OF INCARCERATION. TOP LEVEL SUPPORT AND COMMITMENT TO EDUCATION AND TRAINING ARE NECESSARY IN ORDER THAT CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION MAY SERVE THE OVERALL MISSION OF ANY CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. (SIX APPENDIXES INCLUDE AN INMATE DATA PROFILE, A CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION MODEL, TESTING STANDARDS, LEARNING CENTER DIAGRAM, AND BUREAU OF PRISONS EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS AND CHECKLISTS.).

ED119010.
MCCREARY, PHYLLIS GROOM. MCCREARY, JOHN M.
JOB TRAINING AND PLACEMENT FOR OFFENDERS AND EX-OFFENDERS.
APR 75.
THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN FOR THOSE WHO ARE PLANNING NEW MANPOWER SERVICES FOR OFFENDERS AND EX-OFFENDERS OR WHO ARE ADMINISTERING OR EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS INSTITUTIONAL OR COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS THAT PREPARE THEM TO FIND JOBS AND ACQUIRE SKILLS TO RAISE THEIR INCOME. PART 1 ESTABLISHES A FRAMEWORK FOR THE GUIDELINES PRESENTED IN THE REST OF THE VOLUME AND DESCRIBES THE ROLE OF MANPOWER SERVICES, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND JOB NEEDS OF OFFENDERS, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES TO HELP THE OFFENDER ESTABLISH HIMSELF IN A LAWFUL OCCUPATION. PART 2 OFFERS INFORMATION ON HOW TO (1) HELP AN INDIVIDUAL PREPARE HIMSELF FOR A JOB, (2) DEVELOP JOBS, (3) SEE THAT FORMER OFFENDERS ARE PROPERLY PLACED, AND (4) CREATE A STABLE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE EMPLOYER AND THE EMPLOYEE. PART 3 DETAILS PROGRAM PLANNING, ADMINISTRATION, AND EVALUATION. A FINAL PART BRIEFLY SUMMARIZES THE ELEMENTS OF A MODEL MANPOWER SERVICES PROGRAM. APPENDED ARE: SAMPLES OF ORIENTATION MATERIAL, AN EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEW GUIDE, JOB APPLICATION FORMS, SAMPLE PROGRAM PLANNING CHARTS, SAMPLE DETERMINATION OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS, AND A CRITERIA AND RATING SCALE FOR HIRING EX-OFFENDERS. ALSO INCLUDED IS A 69-ITEM SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.

ED056223.
MCDONNELL, JOHN C.
AN EVALUATION OF THE TRAINING PROVIDED IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT, SECTION 251. VOLUME II: PROFILES OF INMATE TRAINING PROJECTS. FINAL REPORT.
APR 71.
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION (DOL), WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE OF POLICY, EVALUATION, AND RESEARCH. (BBB05094).
RIEFEB72.
72.

AS THE SECOND VOLUME IN A THREE PART STUDY EVALUATING VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROVIDED IN OCCUPATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, THIS DOCUMENT IS CONCERNED WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, AND WITH THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE 25 PROJECTS COVERED BY THIS STUDY. THE BASIC ASPECTS CONSIDERED FOR EACH PROJECT INCLUDE: (1) THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ITS OVERALL TRAINING PROGRAM, (2) THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSES IT PROVIDED, AND (3) THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH THESE PROJECTS OPERATED. THE DATA COLLECTED FOR THIS REPORT WERE OBTAINED THROUGH INTERVIEWS AND RECORD REVIEWS AT THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LEVELS. RELATED VOLUMES ONE AND THREE ARE AVAILABLE AS VT 014 176 AND VT 014 177 RESPECTIVELY.

ED056224.
MCDONNELL, JOHN C.
AN EVALUATION OF THE TRAINING PROVIDED IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT, SECTION 251. VOLUME III: IMPACT OF THE TRAINING PROGRAM ON TRAINEES. FINAL REPORT.
MAY 71.
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION (DOL), WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE OF POLICY, EVALUATION, AND RESEARCH. (BB3050094).
RIEFEB72.
72.
THIS THIRD VOLUME OF A THREE PART STUDY EVALUATING VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROVIDED IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, FOCUSES ON THE REHABILITATION PROGRAM'S IMPACT ON OFFENDER POST-RELEASE PERFORMANCE, EVALUATED IN TERMS OF RECIDIVISM AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS. DATA WERE OBTAINED THROUGH POST-RELEASE QUESTIONNAIRES DISTRIBUTED AT SELECTED INTERVALS TO TRAINEES AND CONTROL GROUP MEMBERS. RESULTS INDICATED THAT THE TRAINING PROGRAMS HAD A POSITIVE EFFECT ON THE TRAINEES. IN ADDITION TO PROGRAM RESULTS, RECOMMENDATIONS ARE GIVEN FOR PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT ON THE NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LEVELS. RELATED VOLUMES ONE AND TWO ARE AVAILABLE AS VT 014 175 AND VT 014 176 RESPECTIVELY.

EJ031971.
MCGEE, RICHARD A.
IDLE HANDS IN THE DEVIL'S WORKSHOP.
MANPOWER, 3, 1, 32-37, JAN '71.
CIJE1971.
71.
THIS SPECIAL ISSUE OF MANPOWER IS ENTITLED MAKING PRISON TRAINING WORK'.

EJ080248.
MCKAY, MARTHA J., RICHARDSON, HAROLD.
PERSONALITY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ONE-TIME AND RECIDIVIST UNWED MOTHERS.
JOURNAL OF GENETIC PSYCHOLOGY, 122PT2, 207-10, JUN 73.
CIJEABST.
73.
UNWED-MOTHERS PERSONALITY-ASSESSMENT INDIVIDUAL-CHARACTERISTICS INDIVIDUAL-DIFFERENCES RECIDIVISM.
MEASUREMENT.

ED020305.
MCKEE, JOHN M.
EXPERIMENTAL AND DEMONSTRATION MANPOWER PROJECT, TRAINING AND PLACEMENT OF YOUTHFUL INMATES, DRAPER CORRECTIONAL CENTER, ELMORE, ALABAMA. 9TH PROGRESS REPORT, FEBRUARY 1-MARCH 31, 1966.
31MAR66.

DURING THIS REPORTING PERIOD THE NUMBER OF INMATES WHO HAD PARTICIPATED IN THE PROGRAM OF EDUCATION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REACHED 173. OF THE 114 GRADUATES, 92 WERE PLACED, FOUR RELEASED TO FACE ADDITIONAL CHARGES, TWO RELEASED TO AWAIT PLACEMENT, AND 16 RELEASED TO AWAIT PAROLE. INSERVICE STAFF TRAINING WAS CONDUCTED FOR DEVELOPING PROGRAMED MATERIALS, RATING STUDENTS, DESIGNING RATING SCALES, AND CONSTRUCTING TESTS. A "PICTURE VOCATIONAL INVENTORY" DEVELOPED BY THE COUNSELING AND EVALUATION SUPERVISOR WAS TO BE USED IN ASSESSING NEW TRAINING APPLICANTS IN THIS AND SIMILAR PROGRAMS. A WORKING DEFINITION OF THE TERM "RECIDIVISM" WAS BEING DEVELOPED FOR USE IN FOLLOWUP REPORTS. THE APPENDIXES INCLUDE A DISCUSSION OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT, A PAPER ON THE TEACHER'S ROLE FOR THE DISADVANTAGED, A FIELD TEST REPORT ON PROGRAMED LESSONS, AN INSTRUCTOR'S GUIDE TO PROGRAMED LESSONS, AND STUDENT CASE SUMMARIES.

ED020304.
MCKEE, JOHN M.; AND OTHERS.
EXPERIMENTAL AND DEMONSTRATION MANPOWER PROJECT, TRAINING AND PLACEMENT OF YOUTHFUL INMATES, DRAPER CORRECTIONAL CENTER, ELMORE, ALABAMA. 10TH PROGRESS REPORT, APRIL 1-JUNE 1, 1966.
1JUN66.

INITIATED AS AN EXPERIMENTAL EFFORT TO HELP REDUCE THE HIGH RATE OF RECIDIVISM TO ALABAMA'S PRISONS, THE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING PROJECT HAS GRADUATED 173 YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS AS ENTRY-LEVEL TRADESMEN. JOBS WERE SECURED FOR 142 GRADUATES AS THEY BECAME ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE, SIX GRADUATES WERE RELEASED TO FACE OTHER CHARGES, AND 25 AWAIT PAROLE ELIGIBILITY AND PLACEMENT. OF THE 18 GRADUATES RETURNED TO PRISON, 15 HAD TECHNICALLY VIOLATED THEIR PAROLE, AND ONLY THREE HAD COMMITTED NEW OFFENSES. A REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE PROJECT SHOWS THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL COMPONENTS--A PRE-TRAINING REMEDIAL READING PROGRAM, AND A POST-TRAINING SUPERVISED SETTING IN WHICH GRADUATES MAY RECEIVE GUIDANCE IN PRACTICING DESIRABLE SOCIAL BEHAVIOR. EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO PROVIDE SUCH SERVICES AND TO HAVE STAFF MEMBERS RECEIVE INSERVICE TRAINING IN GROUP DYNAMICS AND GROUP COUNSELING TO BETTER GUIDE TRAINEES IN PERSONAL-SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. INFORMATION RELATIVE TO PRACTICAL PROBLEMS AND SUCCESSES IN PROJECT ADMINISTRATION, RECRUITING, COUNSELING, TRAINING, JOB DEVELOPMENT AND PLACEMENT, AND FOLLOWUP IS PRESENTED. THE APPENDIXES GIVE CONSULTATION AND CONFERENCE REPORTS, ACTIVITIES, DATA ON INMATES IN TRAINING, AND ON RECENT GRADUATES, AND FOLLOWUP DATA.

ED013420.
MCKEE, JOHN M.; AND OTHERS.
MDTA VOCATIONAL EXPERIMENTAL-DEMONSTRATION PROJECT FOR TRAINING AND PLACEMENT OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS. 11TH PROGRESS REPORT, COMMUNITY SPONSORSHIP PROGRAM.
66.
CUMREPTE.
68.

ADULT-BASIC-EDUCATION INDIVIDUAL-INSTRUCTION INSTITUTIONAL-PERSONNEL JOB-PLACEMENT MATERIAL-DEVELOPMENT MOTIVATION PAROLE-OFFICERS PROGRAM-ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMED-INSTRUCTION REHABILITATION-PROGRAMS REMEDIAL-READING SOCIAL-ADJUSTMENT SOCIALLY-DEVIANT-BEHAVIOR. DRAPER CORRECTIONAL CENTER; MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT.

THE VOCATIONAL EXPERIMENTAL-DEMONSTRATION PROJECT AT DRAPER CORRECTIONAL CENTER, AN EXPERIMENT TO REDUCE RECIDIVISM THROUGH VOCATIONAL TRAINING, IN ITS FIRST 21 MONTHS TRAINED 173 YOUTHS IN SEVEN TRADES AND PLACED 150 GRADUATES IN JOBS. DETAILS OF SELECTION, COUNSELING, TRAINING, PLACEMENT, AND FOLLOW-UP OF INMATES THE USE OF INDIVIDUALIZED PROGRAMED MATERIALS AND OF EXPERIMENTS TO INCREASE MOTIVATION IN BASIC EDUCATION CLASSES ARE GIVEN IN THIS REPORT. ALTHOUGH THE PROJECT HAS SUCCEEDED IN TEACHING TRADES, IT HAS FAILED IN EFFECTING ENOUGH BEHAVIORAL CHANGE TO AVERT RECIDIVISM AND PERSISTENT DEVIANT BEHAVIOR--THE RATE OF RECIDIVISM AMONG PAROLEES HAS ACTUALLY INCREASED SINCE THE LAST REPORT. IN AN EFFORT TO PRODUCE BEHAVIORAL CHANGE TWO PROPOSALS ARE MADE--(1) TO INITIATE A DETAILED STUDY OF EACH RETURNEE, ANALYZING HIS FAILURE AND PRESCRIBING TREATMENT, AND (2) TO BEGIN A COMMUNITY SPONSOR PROGRAM COORDINATED THROUGH THE PAROLE SUPERVISOR. WORKING WITH COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS, THE PAROLE OFFICE WILL TRAIN MEN TO ASSIST THE NEWLY RELEASED INMATE TO ADJUST TO SOCIETY AND TO SUCCEED IN HIS NEW TRADE. THE SPONSOR WILL BE EITHER A CRAFTSMAN IN THE SAME TRADE AREA AS THE PAROLEE OR A PERSON WITH A HISTORY OF CRIME WHO IS NOW DOING WELL. THE SPONSOR WILL ACT AS A GUIDE, FRIEND, AND BEHAVIOR MODEL TO THE RELEASEE.

ED013421.
MCKEE, JOHN M.; AND OTHERS.
MDTA VOCATIONAL EXPERIMENTAL-DEMONSTRATION PROJECT FOR TRAINING AND PLACEMENT OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS. 12TH PROGRESS REPORT, AUTO SERVICE STATION MECHANIC-ATTENDANT COURSE.
66.

THE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT AT DRAPER CORRECTIONAL CENTER AIMS TO SHOW THAT VOCATIONAL TRAINING LEADING TO EMPLOYMENT, INTENSIVE COUNSELING, BASIC EDUCATION CLASSES, AND A PROGRAM OF COMMUNITY SPONSORSHIP OF RELEASEES CAN DECREASE THE RATE OF RECIDIVISM AND EFFECT ENOUGH BEHAVIOR CHANGE IN INMATES TO TURN THEM INTO USEFUL CITIZENS. TRAINING OBJECTIVES ARE--(1) TO TEACH A GROUP OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS A TRADE (COURSES OFFERED ARE WELDING, RADIO AND TV REPAIR, APPLIANCE REPAIR, AUTO MECHANICS, BARBERING, BRICKLAYING, AND TECHNICAL WRITING). (2) TO CONSTRUCT PROGRAMED MATERIALS, (3) TO ASSESS WAYS TO IMPROVE TRAINING AND INSURE PLACEMENT AND GUIDANCE OF TRAINEES AFTER PAROLE, AND (4) TO MAKE TRAINING MATERIAL AVAILABLE TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS. SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSES ARE GIVEN IN REMEDIAL READING AND PERSONAL-SOCIAL SKILLS. THE AUTO MECHANICS COURSE, REVIEWED IN DETAIL IN THIS REPORT, WAS DEVELOPED AROUND COMMERCIAL TRAINING MATERIALS INCLUDING A PROGRAMED TEXT. NEEDS OF AREA EMPLOYERS, AVAILABILITY OF EQUIPMENT, AND THE CAPABILITIES OF TRAINEES WERE CONSIDERED IN COURSE PLANNING. A FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF THE COLLEGE STUDENTS WHO HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED AS SUBPROFESSIONALS IN WORK-STUDY PROGRAMS IS UNDERWAY TO DETERMINE THE EFFECT OF THEIR WORK AT DRAPER ON THEIR COLLEGE AND CAREERS. (THE DOCUMENT INCLUDES COMPARATIVE TEST PROFILES AND STATISTICAL TABLES.).

ED020323.
MCKEE, JOHN M.
EXPERIMENTAL AND DEMONSTRATION MANPOWER PROJECT FOR TRAINING AND PLACEMENT OF YOUTHFUL INMATES OF DRAPER CORRECTIONAL CENTER, ELMORE, ALABAMA. 10TH PROGRESS REPORT, MAY 1-JULY 1, 1967.
67.
CUMREPTE.
68.
PROGRESS IN THE AREAS OF EMPLOYMENT, PUBLIC RELATIONS, THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM, COOPERATING AGENCIES, AND RECIDIVISM ARE ILLUSTRATED BY FOUR CASE STUDIES OF PAROLEE GRADUATES FROM THE CENTER'S EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM. OF THE 980 INMATES WHO APPLIED FOR TRAINING DURING 33 MONTHS OF PROJECT OPERATION, 271 COMPLETED TRAINING, AND 74 WERE PRESENTLY ENROLLED. ALL OF THE 208 PAROLED GRADUATES WERE PLACED, 170 IN TRAINING RELATED JOBS. THIRTY-SIX GRADUATES WERE RETURNED TO PRISON FOR PAROLE VIOLATION AND 16 FOR NEW OFFENSES. THE RATE OF GRADUATE RETURN TO PRISON WAS 25 PERCENT COMPARED TO 65 PERCENT FOR DRAPER INMATES WHO HAD NOT PARTICIPATED IN A TREATMENT PROGRAM. MAJOR REASONS GIVEN FOR LACK OF PAROLEE SUCCESS WERE "LACK OF MONEY," "LACK OF ABILITY TO HANDLE MONEY," "POOR WORK HABITS," AND "POOR PERSONAL-SOCIAL CONDUCT". STAFF INSERVICE TRAINING UTILIZING THE "MANAGEMENT BY OBJECTIVES" CONCEPT WAS CONDUCTED. THE RECIDIVIST PHASE OF THE FOLLOW-UP STUDY WAS COMPLETED. THE STAFF PARTICIPATED IN CONFERENCES ON MANPOWER, AN INTENSIVE COUNSELING EXPERIMENT INVOLVING TWO STUDENTS WAS CONDUCTED, AND 43 STUDENTS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED THE PREVOCATIONAL BASIC EDUCATION CLASSES. THE APPENDIXES INCLUDED (1) EXCERPTS FROM "A FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF DRAPER GRADUATES," (2) "DRAMATIC APPLICATIONS OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN CORRECTIONS" BY JOHN M. MCKEE, (3) A SUMMARY OF SOCIOECONOMICS DATA ON CURRENT TRAINEES, AND (4) PUBLIC RELATIONS MATERIALS.

ED013424.
MCKEE, JOHN M.; AND OTHERS.
MDTA VOCATIONAL EXPERIMENTAL-DEMONSTRATION PROJECT FOR TRAINING AND PLACEMENT OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS. 15TH PROGRESS REPORT.
67.
CUMREPTE.
68.
IN THE DRAPER MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING PROJECT, INITIATED TO TRAIN INSTITUTIONALIZED OFFENDERS IN TRADES, 810 INMATES HAVE BEEN TESTED FOR ABILITY, APTITUDE, AND EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT. A PICTURE VOCATIONAL PREFERENCE TEST WAS DEVISED TO OVERCOME THE GROUP'S VERBAL DISABILITY. OF THE 331 INMATES ACCEPTED FOR TRAINING, 231 HAVE GRADUATED, 63 ARE IN TRAINING, AND 37 WERE DROPPED. PROGRAMED LESSONS IN BASIC EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL SKILLS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED AND ARE AVAILABLE FOR USE WITH OTHER DISADVANTAGED GROUPS. INSERVICE TRAINING HAS ENHANCED THE CAPABILITIES OF THE STAFF, WHICH IS COMPLEMENTED BY COLLEGE STUDENTS WHO WORK FOR ONE SEMESTER. EFFORTS TO LOWER THE RECIDIVISM RATE INCLUDE A STUDY OF RECIDIVISTS, DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIZATION MATERIALS, PLANS FOR A TRANSITIONAL PROGRAM FOR RELEASEES, AND A COMMUNITY SPONSORSHIP PROGRAM IN WHICH VOLUNTEERS AND ORGANIZATIONS BECOME INVOLVED IN THE REHABILITATION OF THE PAROLEE. A PROGRAM TO DISSEMINATE FINDINGS IS UNDERWAY. (THE DOCUMENT INCLUDES A CONFERENCE PROGRAM, AN OUTLINE FOR A COURSE IN PERSONAL-SOCIAL RELATIONS, AND THREE PAPERS--"THE COUNSELING PROCESS IN AN MDTA PROGRAM FOR OFFENDERS," "A FOLLOW-UP REPORT OF A STUDY ON DRAPER'S COLLEGE CORPS," AND "DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION, AND USE OF PROGRAMMED MATERIALS AS DEVELOPED IN THE DRAPER EXPERIMENTAL AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.").

ED020325.
MCKEE, JOHN M.
EXPERIMENTAL AND DEMONSTRATION MANPOWER PROJECT FOR TRAINING AND PLACEMENT OF YOUTHFUL INMATES OF DRAPER CORRECTIONAL CENTER, ELMORE, ALABAMA. SECOND DISSEMINATION REPORT.
JUL67.
CUMREPTE.
68.
THE DISSEMINATION-PUBLIC RELATIONS PORTION OF THE PROJECT HAD TWO OBJECTIVES--(1) TO CREATE A CLIMATE FAVORABLE TO EFFORTS DIRECTED TOWARD PLACING GRADUATES IN JOBS, AND (2) TO SOLICIT COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS WHOSE AREA OF EXPERTISE WOULD ENABLE THE PROJECT TO IMPLEMENT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENRICHMENT PROGRAMS FOR THE STUDENTS. THE ACTIVITIES OF THE STAFF DURING JULY IN MEETING THESE OBJECTIVES INCLUDED--(1) CONDUCTING A WORKSHOP "NEW APPROACHES TO TRAINING," (2 PARTICIPATING IN THE CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER TRAINING CONFERENCE IN HOUSTON, TEXAS, (3) DISTRIBUTING 1,500 PUBLICATIONS AT THE CONFERENCE AND 589 PUBLICATIONS TO PERSONS IN NINE STATES, (4) COMPLETING 120 NEW SLIDES, (5) PRESENTING VISITOR INTERVIEWS ON TELEVISION, AND (6) ENTERTAINING 13 VISITORS. A SUMMARY OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES SINCE THE PROJECT BEGAN IN 1964, NEWS RELEASES, THE HOUSTON CONFERENCE PROGRAM, AND DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT VISITORS ARE GIVEN. THE APPENDIX INCLUDES TWO SPEECHES PRESENTED AT THE HOUSTON CONFERENCE--(1) "ADMINISTRATIVE COORDINATION OF AN E AND D PROGRAM UNDER THE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT," BY DONNA M. SEAY, AND (2) "INNOVATIONS IN CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS--DRAPER'S APPROACH TO CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER TRAINING" BY JOHN M. MCKEE. OTHER DISSEMINATION REPORTS ARE AVAILABLE AS VT 005 714 - VT 005 716.

ED059445.
MCKEE, JOHN M.
NEW DIRECTIONS IN CORRECTIONS.
OCT 71.
RIEJUN72.
72.

LEADERSHIP TO ALL WHO WOULD SEEK NEW DIRECTIONS IN INTEGRATING THE OFFENDER BACK INTO THE SOCIAL COMMUNITY OF AMERICAN CITIZENS. A PICTURE OF THE AMERICAN PRISON SITUATION IN THE PAST AND IN ITS PRESENT CHANGING FORM IS PRESENTED. THE OBJECT OF THE CORRECTIONAL COMMUNITY IS BECOMING MORE AND MORE THAT OF SUCCESSFULLY REINTEGRATING THE EX-OFFENDER INTO THE SOCIAL COMMUNITY FROM WHICH HE HAS BEEN SEPARATED. IT IS PREDICTED THAT WITHIN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS: (1) EVERY STATE WILL HAVE IN OPERATION SOME FORM OF WORK-RELEASE AND STUDY-RELEASE PROGRAM; (2) MOST STATES WILL HAVE HOME FURLOUGHS FOR PRISONERS; (3) MOST STATES WILL HAVE ABANDONED THE NOTION OF CONSTRUCTING PRISONS FOR MORE THAN 400 MEN; AND (4) SEVERAL STATES WILL HAVE ADOPTED "PERFORMANCE-CONTINGENT" PAROLE; (5) THE LEGISLATURES OF AT LEAST 10 STATES AND THE ENTIRE FEDERAL SYSTEM WILL DEMAND ACCOUNTABILITY IN CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMMING; (6) THE U.S. SUPREME COURT WILL RULE THAT STATE INSTITUTIONS MAINTAIN CERTAIN STANDARDS TO GUARD AGAINST MAKING MEN WORSE FROM IMPRISONMENT; (7) BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS WILL BE THE COMMON BASELINE OF CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION; AND (8) COURTS AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS WILL DIVERT THE OFFENDER TO COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT WITH RESPECT TO HAWAII, THE STATE IS ON THE THRESHOLD OF OFFERING ADVANCED

ED031576.
MCNICKLE, ROMA K. ED.
DIFFERENCES THAT MAKE THE DIFFERENCE.
AUG 67.

A TOTAL OF 20 REPRESENTATIVES OF STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES, UNIVERSITIES, NATIONAL VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS, AND THE STAFF OF THE JOINT COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING PARTICIPATED IN A CONFERENCE TO ENCOURAGE THE INCLUSION OF CONTENT RELATING TO DIFFERENT CULTURAL GROUPS IN THE TRAINING OF PERSONS WHO WORK WITH THESE GROUPS IN THE FIELD OF CORRECTIONS. PAPERS PRESENTED IN THE DOCUMENT WERE GIVEN BY INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF MINORITY GROUPS OR HAVE WORKED CLOSELY WITH THEM, AND WERE ENTITLED: (1) "MEXICAN-AMERICANS," (2) "SPANISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE OF THE SOUTHWEST," (3) "AMERICAN INDIANS," (4) "JAPANESE-AMERICANS," (5) "AMERICAN NEGROES," (6) "PUERTO RICANS," AND (7) "THE JOB CORPS EXPERIENCE WITH MINORITIES'. RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE SUMMARY PRESENTATION, "CULTURAL DIFFERENCES: IMPLICATIONS FOR CORRECTIONS" INCLUDE: (1) INCORPORATING CONTENT ON CULTURAL DIFFERENCES INTO TRAINING PROGRAMS, (2) USING MINORITY GROUP MEMBERS AS INSTRUCTORS, (3) TRAINING FUTURE WORKERS "IN CONTEXT," (4) MATCHING WORKERS WITH CLIENT GROUPS, (5) LOCATING OFFICES IN AREAS WHERE OFFENDERS LIVE, AND (6) EMPLOYING EX-OFFENDERS AS WORKERS. A SUMMARY OF THIS REPORT IS AVAILABLE AS VT 008 849.

EJ024779.
MCWILLIAMS, JAMES P.
REHABILITATION VERSUS RECIDIVISM.
JUNIOR COLLEGE JOURNAL. 41. 6. 88, 90. MAR 71.
CIJE1971.
LEE COLLEGE (TEXAS), IN COOPERATION WITH THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, HAS BROUGHT ITS JUNIOR COLLEGE PROGRAM TO EIGHT DIFFERENT UNITS IN THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. DEVELOPED TO ENCOURAGE ATTITUDINAL CHANGES AMONG THE INMATES, THE PROGRAM OFFERS COURSES LEADING TO A JUNIOR COLLEGE DEGREE.

5361 44-1.
MEGARGEE, EDWIN I. PRICE, A. COOPER. ERCHWIRTH, RICHARD. LEVINE, ROBERT.
TIME ORIENTATION OF YOUTHFUL PRISON INMATES.
JOURNAL OF COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY. 1970. 17(1), 8-14.
70.
EXPLORED AFFECTIVE ATTITUDES TOWARD THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE IN 3 GROUPS OF 20 MALE YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS EACH. RESULTS SHOW THAT SS ARE ORIENTED PRIMARILY TOWARD THE FUTURE AND PAST RATHER THAN THE PRESENT, AS PREVIOUS RESEARCH HAS SUGGESTED. ATTITUDES TOWARD THE FUTURE WERE POSITIVE WHILE THE PAST AND PRESENT WERE REGARDED NEGATIVELY. SS WHO WERE AT THE BEGINNING, MIDDLE, AND END OF THEIR SENTENCES HAD ESSENTIALLY THE SAME TEMPORAL ORIENTATION. (23 REF.)J
.
TIME ORIENTATION & IMPLICATIONS FOR COUNSELING STRATEGY, YOUTHFUL PRISON INMATES.

EJ097901.
MENOLASCINO, FRANK J.
THE MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDER.
MENTAL RETARDATION. 12. 1. 7-11. FEB 74.
CIJEABST.
74.
IT IS MAINTAINED THAT SINCE H. GODDARD'S INVESTIGATIONS IN 1914, OVER 450 SEPARATE STUDIES ON INTELLECTUAL DIMENSIONS OF THE JUVENILE AND ADULT RETARDED OFFENDER HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED, YET THE INVESTIGATIONS HAVE NOT PROVIDED CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE THAT INTELLIGENCE LEVEL PLAYS A ROLE IN DELIQUENT AND/OR CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR.

04297 42- .
MIEZIO, STANLEY.
GROUP THERAPY WITH MENTALLY RETARDED ADOLESCENTS IN INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS.
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF GROUPS PSYCHOTHERAPY. 67, 17(3), 321-327. 67.
...THE GROUP CAN BE AN EFFECTIVE THERAPEUTIC DEVICE WITH RETARDATES. GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY IN COMBINATION WITH CONSULTATION TO THE INSTITUTION STAFF ENABLED THE YOUNG PEOPLE REPORTED ON HERE TO ENHANCE SOCIAL AWARENESS, ELEVATE SELF-CONCEPT, DIMINISH ... EGOCENTRICITY, IMPROVE IMPULSE CONTROL, EXTERNALIZE AGGRESSION, AND DEVELOP APPROPRIATE SUBLIMATIONS. SEXUAL IDENTITY PROBLEMS WERE EXPLORED AND CLARIFIED. SEPARATION FROM HOME AND FAMILY, THE DOMINANT THEME IN ALL OF THEIR LIVES, WAS TO SOME EXTENT WORKED THROUGH AND ACCEPTED. ...INCREASING EXPERIENCE WITH RETARDATES INDICATES THAT THE THERAPEUTIC NIHILISM OF EARLIER YEARS IS UNWARRANTED. ...IN THE FUTURE, IT MAY BE POSSIBLE TO EXTEND TREATMENT TO GREATER NUMBERS OF EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED RETARDATES THROUGH TRAINING AND SUPERVISION OF QUALIFIED NURSES, TEACHERS, AND OTHER STAFF MEMBERS.
MENTALLY RETARDED ADOLESCENTS, GROUP THERAPY.

ED059442.
MILAN, MICHAEL A.
AN ECOLOGICAL EXPERIMENT IN CORRECTIONS: A PROGRAMMED ENVIRONMENT FOR BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION.
JAN 71.
BEHAVIOR-CHANGE CORRECTIONAL-REHABILITATION DEMONSTRATION-PROJECTS ECOLOGICAL-FACTORS ENVIRONMENTAL-INFLUENCES.
ADULT-PROGRAMS BEHAVIORAL-SCIENCE-RESEARCH CRIME ECONOMICS ENVIRONMENTAL-RESEARCH INNOVATION LAW-ENFORCEMENT MALES PROBLEM-SOLVING PROGRAM-EVALUATION REINFORCEMENT REMEDIAL-INSTRUCTION.
THE PROBLEM OF A STEADILY RISING CRIME RATE AND AN APPARENT INABILITY OF EXISTING LEGAL, JUDICIAL, AND PENAL PROCEDURE TO SERVE AS EITHER DETERRENTS TO OR MODIFIERS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR ARE PRESENTED. THE POINT IS MADE THAT THE PRINCIPLES OF BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION DERIVE PRIMARILY FROM BASIC RESEARCH PERFORMED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF BEHAVIOR. THE REHABILITATION RESEARCH FOUNDATION HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN THE DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION, EVALUATION, AND DISSEMINATION OF INNOVATIVE CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS. IT IS PROPOSED THAT THE NEXT LOGICAL STEP IN THE UTILIZATION OF THESE TECHNIQUES IN CORRECTIONS BE TAKEN: THE DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF A TOKEN ECONOMY WITHIN THE INSTITUTION ITSELF. THE PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION PROJECT WILL: (1) ESTABLISH A TOKEN ECONOMY IN ONE CELL BLOCK OF A LARGE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION FOR ADULT, MALE OFFENDERS (FELONS); (2) EXAMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A SYSTEM BASED UPON POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT; (3) DEVELOP A REMEDIAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM TAILORED TO THE CORRECTIONAL SETTING; (4) DETERMINE THE IMPACT OF VARIOUS TOKEN REINFORCEMENT PROCEDURES; AND (5) EVALUATE THE EFFECT OF TOKEN ECONOMY UPON POST-RELEASE ADJUSTMENT AND RECIDIVISM. THE PROJECT HAS THREE PHASES. PHASE I WILL CONSIST OF AN INITIAL OBSERVATION PERIOD. PHASE II WILL INVOLVE THE INSTITUTION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE TOKEN ECONOMY. PHASE III WILL CONSIST OF POSTRELEASE FOLLOW-UP. FOLLOW-UP DATA WILL BE USED FOR VALIDATION AND INTERVENTION PURPOSES.

11105 40-6.
MILSTEIN, FANNY.
SPECIAL PROBLEMS IN TREATING FEMALE OFFENDERS: CLARIFYING THE PATIENT'S SENSE OF IDENTITY.
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY. 1971, VOL. 15(1), 16-20.
71.
OFFENDERS CONCEPTS OF THEMSELVES ARE CONFUSED AND THEY LACK PLANNING ABILITY AND MENTAL ORGANIZATION. TO INITIATE THERAPY IT IS NECESSARY TO HELP THE PATIENT TO FORMULATE HER GOALS AND MOBILIZE INTERNAL RESOURCES TO PLAN HER LIFE. AN EXAMPLE IS THE CASE OF ALICE WHO WAS A PROSTITUTE AND FOUND A NEW IDENTITY IN BEING A MOTHER.
CLARIFICATION OF IDENTITY, TREATMENT OF FEMALE OFFENDERS.

ED122057.
MINNICH, STEPHEN D.
THE PLANNED IMPLEMENTATION OF MUTUAL AGREEMENT PROGRAMMING IN A CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM, RESOURCE DOCUMENT #9: MANUAL.
FEB 76.
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION (DOL), WASHINGTON, D.C.
(PB513219).
RIESEP76.
76.
THE MUTUAL AGREEMENT PROGRAMING (MAP) PROCESS, AS CURRENTLY USED IN CORRECTIONS, PROVIDES FOR THE USE OF A LEGALLY BINDING CONTRACT BETWEEN THE INMATE AND THE PAROLING AUTHORITY. THE CONTRACT OUTLINES FUTURE INMATE PERFORMANCE IN THE AREAS OF SKILL TRAINING, EDUCATION, INSTITUTIONAL BEHAVIOR, TREATMENT, AND WORK ASSIGNMENT OR EMPLOYMENT IT ALSO ESTABLISHES A DEFINITE PAROLE DATE CONTINGENT UPON SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE CONTRACT TERMS BY THE INMATE. THE CONCEPT RELIES ON THE PHILOSOPHICAL BASE THAT THE PAROLING AUTHORITY CAN RELATE POSITIVE PERFORMANCE IN THESE GOAL AREAS AS AN INDICATION OF PAROLE READINESS. THE MANUAL IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES CONTEMPLATING USING THE MAP PROCESS. THE OVER-ALL MAP PROCESS IS DESCRIBED IN DETAIL FROM ORIENTATION, THROUGH CONTRACT NEGOTIATION, AND UP TO PAROLE FOLLOW-UP. DESCRIPTIONS OF ROLE CHANGES IN PAROLE BOARDS, CORRECTINS, AND INMATES ARE CONTAINED AS WELL AS THE ROLE OF THE MAP COORDINATOR. THE MANUAL ALSO PROVIDES A DESCRIPTION OF EDUCATIONAL VOUCHER SERVICES FOR MAP INMATES. CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES WILL FIND USEFUL APPENDIXES CONTAINING EXAMPLE OF THE MAP MODEL, MAP FORMS, AND MAP/VOUCHER POLICY.

10766 44-7.
MOGAL, DORIS P.
A RESEARCH PROJECT IN TEACHING IN A WOMEN S PRISON.
COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH JOURNAL. 1969. 5(3). 247-255.
69.

EXAMINED NEW GOALS AND TECHNIQUES FOR TEACHING COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS TO 131 WOMEN INMATES. WITH LONG HISTORIES OF RECIDIVISM, SS WERE OUT OF TOUCH WITH THEMSELVES AND WITH REALITY; THEIR BEHAVIOR WAS EVASIVE AND MANIPULATIVE BOTH IN AND OUT OF PRISON. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT A CONFRONTATION WITH THE INFLEXIBLE REALITY PRODUCED BY A TYPEWRITER CAN BE USED BY A WELL-TRAINED TEACHER TO IMPART NEW INSIGHTS, ENCOURAGE FIRMER REALITY ORIENTATION, AND STRENGTHEN SELF-CONCEPTS. THE REDIRECTION MUST BE FROM EMPHASIS ON THE ACQUISITION OF TECHNICAL SKILL TO THE UNDERSTANDING OF BEHAVIOR AND THE THERAPEUTIC VALUE OF AUTONOMOUS ACHIEVEMENT.
TEACHING COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS TO FEMALE PRISONERS.

EJ112084.
MONROE, WILLIAM F., WHITSON, CHARLES M.
UNIQUE PRISON SCHOOL DISTRICT EMPHASIZES VO-ED TRAINING.
SCHOOL SHOP. 34. 7. 38-9. MAR 75.
CIJE1975.
75.

THE FIRST SCHOOL DISTRICT IN THE NATION ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE CONFINES OF A STATE ADULT PENAL INSTITUTION OFFERS HANDS-ON VOCATIONAL TRAINING TO 17,000 INMATES (APPROXIMATELY HALF PARTICIPATE) IN 32 SUBJECTS, 880 CLASS HOURS EACH. PLACEMENT SERVICE, PROBLEM-SOLVING RAP GROUPS, AND HUMAN RELATIONS WORKSHOPS FOR INSTRUCTORS HELP KEEP RECIDIVISM LOW.

ED034339.
COMPREHENSIVE STATEWIDE PLANNING PROJECT FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES; MONTANA, FINAL REPORT.
NOV 68.
A REPORT OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PLANNING IS INTRODUCED BY THE HISTORY AND PRINCIPLES OF REHABILITATION, A DISCUSSION OF LEGAL PROVISIONS, SOURCES OF FUNDS, PLANNING OBJECTIVES, AND PROJECT POPULATION AND ORGANIZATION. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION, STATEWIDE RECOMMENDATIONS, AND DESCRIPTIONS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES ARE INCLUDED ALONG WITH THE METHODS USED FOR ESTIMATING THE POTENTIAL OF INMATES. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNS THE DISABLED AND HANDICAPPED IN THE STATE, THE FIVE PLANNING REGIONS, THE REHABILITATION FACILITIES (TREATMENT CENTERS, HALFWAY HOUSES, AND SHELTERED WORKSHOPS), AND PROJECT STUDIES (INVOLVING PHYSICIANS, NURSES, PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL, SCHOOL PERSONNEL, AND A CLOSED CASELOAD STUDY). RELATED PROGRAMS ON THE AGING, CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION, ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, FACILITIES AND WORKSHOPS, MILITARY REJECTEES, PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, THE RURAL DISABLED, SOCIAL SECURITY, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS, AND COORDINATION OF PROGRAMS ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. FIVE APPENDIXES AND A SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PROVIDED.

ED070003.
MORGENSTEIN, MELVIN. STRONGIN, HARRIET.
AN EDUCATIONAL COMPONENT INCORPORATED INTO A RESIDENTIAL DRUG REHABILITATION PROGRAM. PHASE III. REPORT OF PILOT PROJECT.
JUL 72.
A MAJOR ASPECT OF THERAPEUTIC PROGRAMS CONDUCTED FOR DRUG ADDICTS INVOLVES RESIDENTIAL CENTERS WHERE GROUP DYNAMICS AND SELF-DISCIPLINE FORM THE CENTRAL OPERATING THEMES. THIS PROJECT WAS DESIGNED TO IMPLEMENT AND OBSERVE AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM DESIGN FOR RESIDENT DRUG ADDICTS IN AN ATTEMPT TO REDUCE RECIDIVISM AND TO PREPARE THEM FOR PRODUCTIVE LIVING. THE INVESTIGATORS CONDUCTED A PLANNING STUDY INVOLVING RESIDENTS OF A RESIDENTIAL DRUG THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY WHICH WAS FOLLOWED BY A PILOT PROJECT AND A PILOT PROGRAM WHICH IS DESCRIBED IN THIS REPORT. A TOTAL OF 260 RESIDENTS WERE STUDIED IN THE THREE PHASE PROJECT. SEVERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PRESENTED. AMONG THEM ARE THAT THE DATA INDICATED A MUCH LOWER SPLIT RATE AMONG THE EDUCATIONALLY-INVOLVED RESIDENTS. THIS LED TO THE RECOMMENDATION THAT DRUG AGENCIES SHOULD CONSIDER TRAINING PROGRAMS (ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL) AS STAPLES IN THE THERAPEUTIC STRUCTURE. THERE WAS LITTLE DOUBT THAT EDUCATIONAL INVOLVEMENT EXERTS A HOLDING POWER ON RESIDENTS.

12053 54-6.
MURPHY, BRIAN C.
FOUNDATIONS OF SCIENTIFIC CORRECTIONS CLASSIFICATION AND PROGRAMMING STRUCTURED APPLICATIONS OF THE LAW OF EFFECT AND DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION TO LEGAL AND ILLEGAL EARNINGS.
CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY & CORRECTIONS. APR 75 VOL 17(2) 154-164.
75.
DESCRIBES ANALYTIC MODELS, BASED ON BEHAVIOR AND DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION THEORIES, OF THE CLASSIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF DELINQUENTS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE MODELS WHICH FOCUS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EARNINGS RATIO AND VOCATIONAL EARNINGS EXPECTATION RATIO AND SOCIALIZATION RATIO HAVE SOME IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS FOR CLASSIFICATION AND PROGRAMMING OF DELINQUENTS. DATA SUGGEST THAT HABIT STRENGTH AND DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION ARE PROBABLY THE 2 MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS IN DETERMINING FUTURE LEGAL AND ILLEGAL EMPLOYMENT BEHAVIOR. THUS, IF MAJOR REDUCTIONS IN ILLEGAL EMPLOYMENT AND MAJOR INCREASES IN LEGAL EMPLOYMENT ARE SOUGHT, CLASSIFICATION PROCEDURES MUST IDENTIFY THE EXISTING STATE OF THESE VARIABLES AND PRESCRIBE REQUISITE MODIFICATION PROCEDURES TO BE CARRIED OUT IN THE TREATMENT PROCESS. (31 REF).
APPLICATION OF LAW OF EFFECT & DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION TO PREDICTION OF LEGAL & ILLEGAL EARNINGS, MODELS OF CLASSIFICATION & TREATMENT OF DELINQUENCY.

EJ118953.
MURRAY, LANE.
THE SCHOOL DISTRICT CONCEPT.
ADULT LEADERSHIP. 23. 12. 358-60. JUN 75.
CIJE1975.
75.
THE AUTHOR BRIEFLY EVALUATES THE FIRST CORRECTIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT AND POSES SEVERAL QUESTIONS REGARDING FINANCE, SPACE ALLOCATION, FACULTY, STUDENT PARTICIPATION, CURRICULUM PROGRAM QUALITY, STUDENT PRODUCT, STUDENT ATTITUDE, RECIDIVISM, AND FUTURE PROJECTIONS THAT INDICATE CONTINUED SUCCESS AND PROGRESS.

11201 51-6.
MUSANTE, GERARD, GALLEMORE, JOHNNIE L.
UTILIZATION OF A STAFF DEVELOPMENT GROUP IN PRISON CONSULTATION.
COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH JOURNAL. FAL 73 VOL 9(3) 224-232.
73.
DESCRIBES A STAFF DEVELOPMENT GROUP WHICH EMERGED AS THE KEY ELEMENT IN A NEW CONSULTATIVE PROGRAM IN A STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY UNACCUSTOMED TO SUCH SERVICES AND EMPLOYING INDIVIDUALS WITH DIVERSE BACKGROUNDS. GROUP BEHAVIOR WAS DESCRIBED AND INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED PRIOR TO AND AFTER THE GROUP MEETINGS WERE ANALYZED. GENERALLY THE STAFF BECOME MORE GROUP ORIENTED AND MUCH LESS NEGATIVE ABOUT THE FACILITY AND THEIR JOBS. EXPERIENCE WITH THE GROUP ALERTED THE CONSULTANT TO POSSIBLE DIRECTIONS FOR FUTURE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNIT. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE TRAINING OF THE MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONAL PROVIDES EXCELLENT PREPARATION FOR THIS TYPE OF CONSULTATIVE ACTIVITY. (15 REF).
STAFF DEVELOPMENT GROUP, CONSULTATIVE PROGRAM IN STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY, NONPROFESSIONAL STAFF MEMBERS.

EJ103241.
MUTH, EDMUND H.
PRISON RECREATION IN 1990.
PARKS AND RECREATION. 9. 9. 27-9,68. SEP 74.
75.

11151 57-5.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.
EXPERIMENTS AND RESEARCH WITH HUMANS: VALUES IN CONFLICT.
WASHINGTON, DC: NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, 1975. VI, 234 P.
75.

BIOMEDICAL & BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH, ETHICAL & MORAL & PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEMS IN USE OF HUMAN SS, INTERDISCIPLINARY PANEL DISCUSSIONS. PRESENTS PANEL DISCUSSIONS AND COMMENTS OF A 2-DAY FORUM WHICH EXAMINED ETHICAL, MORAL, AND PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEMS IN THE USE OF HUMAN SS IN BIOMEDICAL AND BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH. PARTICIPANTS AND DISCUSSANTS FROM A VARIETY OF DISCIPLINES CONSIDERED THE HISTORY OF EXPERIMENTATION, ITS BENEFITS AND RISKS, THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL VS THE CLAIMS OF SOCIETY, FEDERAL AND OTHER GOVERNMENT REGULATION, THE MEANING OF "INFORMED CONSENT," THE DISTRIBUTION OF RISKS AMONG SOCIAL GROUPS, AND THE PROTECTION OF SPECIAL POPULATIONS IN RESEARCH ON THE FETUS AND RESEARCH USING CHILDREN, MILITARY PERSONNEL, PRISONERS, AND THE POOR. THE FINAL SESSION DISCUSSED POLICY OPTIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

ED116093.
SANTA CLARA COUNTY DAY CARE CENTER, FIRST YEAR EVALUATION.
72.
THE YOUTHS ATTENDED THE CENTER DURING THE DAY FOR SCHOOL AND INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP COUNSELING, WHILE CONTINUING TO LIVE AT HOME. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM WERE TO INCREASE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, IMPROVE ATTITUDE AND MOTIVATION TOWARD EDUCATION, DECREASE POST-CENTER TRUANCY AND RECIDIVISM, AND IMPROVE THE SELF-ESTEEM OF THE INDIVIDUAL. A GROUP OF 62 EXPERIMENTAL AND 43 CONTROL YOUTH PROVIDES THE BASE FOR ANALYSIS. IN THE FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION, COST, IN TERMS OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURE PER CHILD, IS THE MAJOR NEGATIVE ASPECT. SUGGESTIONS ARE GIVEN TO SOLVE THIS PROBLEM. THE AUTHORS ALSO SUGGEST MODIFICATIONS IN THE PROGRAM FOR THE THIRD YEAR OF OPERATION.

ED116059.
THE VOLUNTEER PROBATION COUNSELOR PROGRAM, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA. AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT.
74.
THE LINCOLN, NEBRASKA VOLUNTEER PROBATION COUNSELOR PROGRAM IS AN EXAMPLE OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN THE CORRECTIONS PROCESS. THROUGH CAREFUL SCREENING, VOLUNTEERS ARE SELECTED AND THEN TRAINED TO ASSIST THE LOCAL PROBATION STAFF IN COUNSELING AND SUPERVISING PROBATIONERS AFTER BEING EXTENSIVELY INTERVIEWED, BOTH VOLUNTEERS AND PROBATIONERS ARE MATCHED ON THE BASIS OF MUTUAL INTERESTS AND THE PROBATIONER'S SPECIFIC PERSONAL NEEDS. THE VOLUNTEER SERVES AS FRIEND, ROLE MODEL SUPERVISOR, OR COUNSELOR, DEPENDING ON THE PROBATIONER'S NEEDS. THE RELATIONSHIP IS DESIGNED TO HELP THE PROBATIONER UNDERSTAND HIMSELF BETTER AND SEE THE WORLD MORE REALISTICALLY AND CONSTRUCTIVELY. ULTIMATELY, THE GOAL IS TO REDUCE THE LIKELIHOOD THAT HE WILL TURN TO MORE SERIOUS CRIMES. USING THIS APPROACH, THE LINCOLN PROGRAM HAS WORKED WITH HIGH-RISK MISDEMEANANT PROBATIONERS. THIS BROCHURE BRIEFLY DESCRIBES THE PROGRAM.

ED062600.
INTERIM REPORT. COMMISSION ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.
NOV 71.
THE PROBLEM OF THE INCREASING CRIME RATE IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS CAUSING AND RESULTING FROM THIS INCREASE AS WELL AS THE CORRECT WAY TO TREAT CRIMINALS ARE DISCUSSED. THE POINT IS MADE THAT THE COST OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR INMATES IS FAR BELOW THE COST OF IMPRISONING CHRONIC OFFENDERS. IN THIS REPORT, THE VOCATIONAL TRAINING COMMISSION ATTEMPTS TO MAKE SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND NEW DIRECTIONS IN THE NEW JERSEY CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. IT IS PROPOSED THAT THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS BE ESTABLISHED AS A SCHOOL DISTRICT UNDER THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. THE FOLLOWING NEEDS ARE LISTED: (1) A 12-MONTH PROGRAM OF EDUCATION, (2) ROTATION OF INMATES TO MAXIMIZE EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES, (3) WEEK-END AND EVENING CLASSES, (4) SPECIFIC CREDITS AGAINST PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATES, (5) THE UTILIZATION OF EX-OFFENDERS IN EDUCATION AND THERAPEUTIC PROGRAMS, (6) VIEWING THE TEACHER AS AN EDUCATION SPECIALIST, (7) AVAILABILITY OF COLLEGE PROGRAMS, (8) IMPROVEMENT OF INMATE READING LEVEL, (9) IMPROVED CAPABILITIES FOR TESTING, AND (10) CORRESPONDENCE COURSES. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND PLACEMENT IN MEANINGFUL JOBS AFTER RELEASE FROM PRISON ARE THE BEST WAYS TO REHABILITATE CRIMINAL OFFENDERS.

ED037402.
PREPARING PARA-PROFESSIONALS TO TEACH PENITENTIARY INMATES.
69.
RIEJUL70.
70.
CONSULTANTS AND SUPERVISORS FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, THE SANTA FE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AND THE PENITENTIARY OF NEW MEXICO PROPOSE TO TRAIN 30 TWO-MAN TEAMS AS PARAPROFESSIONAL TEACHERS AND PARAPROFESSIONAL TEACHER AIDES FOR SERVICE AS CLASSROOM TEACHERS IN APPROXIMATELY 40 ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY, AND VOCATIONAL COURSES FOR 500 MEN IN THE PENITENTIARY. THE TRAINING PROGRAM WILL INCLUDE PRE-ORIENTATION CONFERENCE PREPARATION, A 2-WEEK PRE-SEMESTER ORIENTATION CONFERENCE, AND A LABORATORY SEMINAR ON PROBLEMS IN CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT, INCLUDING METHODS AND MATERIALS OF INSTRUCTION WHICH WILL BE CONDUCTED FOR A MINIMUM OF 6 HOURS WEEKLY FOR ONE SEMESTER. A SUBCONTRACT WILL BE LET TO AN APPROPRIATE TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTION FOR THE PROFESSIONAL ASPECTS THEREOF. DURING THE ORIENTATION CONFERENCE, GUIDELINES WILL BE DEVELOPED FOR THE GENERAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR ECONOMICALLY AND CULTURALLY DEPRIVED MEMBERS OF THE ANGLO, HISPANIC, INDIAN, AND NEGRO PRISON POPULATION. THESE GUIDELINES WILL BE UNDER CONSTANT APPRAISAL AND MODIFICATION DURING THE SEMINAR. PROBLEMS ARISING IN CLASSROOM SITUATIONS WILL BE REFERRED FOR SOLUTION TO THE DAILY MEETINGS THROUGH WHICH CONSULTANTS AND SUPERVISORS WILL CONTINUE THEIR CLOSE ASSOCIATION WITH THE TEAMS. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES INCLUDE ATTEMPTS TO ALTER ATTITUDES, VALUES, SELF CONCEPTS ON THE PART OF ALL RESIDENTS AND TO DEVELOP GOOD STUDY HABITS, ORGANIZED WORK PLANS, ADVANCE PLANNING, DESIRABLE GOALS, AND PERIODIC EVALUATION BY THE PARAPROFESSIONALS AND THEIR STUDENTS.

ED113095.
NORDWALL, ADAM.
THE NEED FOR EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR AMERICAN INDIANS IN THE PRISONS. 74.
BIA; BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS; SAN QUENTIN PRISON.
PROMPTED BY EMBARRASSMENT AND FRUSTRATION IN DEALING WITH AMERICAN INDIAN PRISONERS, SAN QUENTIN OFFICIALS DECIDED IN THE EARLY 60'S TO SECURE OUTSIDE HELP. UNDER GUIDANCE BY AN OUTSIDE SPONSOR, A VISITATION PROGRAM WAS ESTABLISHED WHICH, IN TURN, LED TO ORGANIZATION OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN CULTURAL GROUP (AICG). MOTIVATE BY PRIDE AND EMBARRASSMENT AT ITS LIMITED KNOWLEDGE, THE AICG REQUESTED INFORMATIVE MATERIALS ON INDIAN CULTURE WHICH LED TO SUPPORTIVE SPONSORSHIP BY THE UNITED BAY AREA COUNCIL OF AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS AND ULTIMATELY A "JOINT STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES OF COOPERATION" BETWEEN THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (BIA) AND THE CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS. THIS JOINT STATEMENT CALLED FOR EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, AND COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS. THOUGH THE ENSUING PROGRAM PRODUCED IMPRESSIVE RESULTS, IT DISSIPATED AFTER 6 SEMESTERS, AND TODAY SAN QUENTIN HAS 90 PERCENT INDIAN RECIDIVISM RATE. THERE ARE DECIDED PARALLELS BETWEEN THE PRACTICES OF THE BIA AND THE PRISON SYSTEMS, AS BOTH ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COLLECTIVE DEPENDENCY OF THE INDIAN. AS THERE ARE ALSO FEW DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE ENFORCED COERCIVE DEPENDENCY OF THE PRISON/RESERVATION SYSTEMS AND THE COLLECTIVE INTERDEPENDENCY OF TRIBAL WAYS, THE INDIAN CONVICT MUST BE ENCOURAGED TO THINK FOR HIMSELF VIA APPROPRIATE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS SUCH AS THAT INSTITUTED AT SAN QUENTIN.

EJ105034.
NOVOTNY, ELIZABETH S., BURSTEIN, MARIO.
PUBLIC SCHOOL ADJUSTMENT OF DELINQUENT BOYS AFTER RELEASE FROM A JUVENILE CORRECTIVE INSTITUTION.
JOURNAL OF YOUTH AND ADOLESCENCE. 3. 1. 49-60. MAR 74.
75.

3327 48-2.
CCHROCH, K. ET AL.
SPECIAL TECHNIQUES IN TREATING THE YOUNG OFFENDER: THE TOUGH BOY AND THE HEADSHRINKER.
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY. 1971, VOL. 15(2), 93-105.
71.
SUGGESTS THAT THE ADOLESCENT OFFENDER OFTEN DOES NOT WANT TO COME FOR THERAPY BUT DOES SO BECAUSE OF THE PRESSURE OF THE JUDGE AND PROBATION OFFICER. THE THERAPIST SHOULD BE AWARE OF CLASS DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE PATIENT AND HIMSELF AND HIS POSSIBLE DISCOMFORT IN DEALING WITH AN OFFENDER. THE AIM OF TREATMENT SHOULD BE TO AID THE ADOLESCENT OFFENDER IN LEARNING NEW GOALS FOR HIMSELF AND IN GAINING A SENSE OF SAFETY. THESE GOALS CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH SMALL STEPS AND THROUGH GIVING IMMEDIATE TREATMENT, DEVELOPING A SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY, AND EGO STRENGTHENING.
THERAPY, LEARNING NEW GOALS & SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY & EGO STRENGTH, ADOLESCENT OFFENDERS.

5784 51-3.
O DONNELL, CLIFFORD R. DELEON, JEAN L.
A CONTINGENCY PROGRAM FOR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN A CORRECTIONAL SETTING: GAINS AND TIME IN SCHOOL.
JOURNAL OF COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY. JUL 73 VOL 1(3) 285-287.
73.
DESCRIBES AN INDIVIDUALIZED INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM, BASED ON REINFORCEMENT PRINCIPLES, FOR 32 MALE AND 5 FEMALE 14-16 YR OLDS WHO WERE LEGALLY COMMITTED TO A CORRECTIONAL FACILITY. THE PEABODY INDIVIDUAL ACHIEVEMENT TEST WAS ADMINISTERED TO ALL SS BEFORE AND AFTER THE PROGRAM. RESULTS SHOW MEAN ACADEMIC GAINS OF .5-1.5 GRADE LEVELS IN 4-4.4 MO. GAINS WERE NOT CORRELATED, HOWEVER, WITH TIME SPENT IN SCHOOL. THE POSSIBILITY OF A RELEARNING EFFECT, FLUCTUATIONS IN MOTIVATION, AND CHANGES IN PROGRAMS AND/OR STUDENTS ARE DISCUSSED.
INDIVIDUALIZED INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM, ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, 14-16 YR OLD OFFENDERS IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITY.

ED038525.
REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SEMINAR: VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS (NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY, JUNE 16-JUNE 28, 1968).
JUN 68.
OFFICE OF EDUCATION (DHEW), WASHINGTON, D.C. BUREAU OF RESEARCH.
(BR066004).
RIEAUG70.
70.
A BROADER VISION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS WAS THE THEME OF THIS 2-WEEK SEMINAR. THE SUBSTANTIVE FOCUS OF THE 26 PRESENTATIONS CONCERNED: (1) THE OPPORTUNITY AND ROLE OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, (2) THE IMPLICATIONS OF AN EXPANDED PROGRAM OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, (3) AVAILABLE TECHNIQUES, SUCH AS TEAM TEACHING, REMEDIAL READING INSTRUCTION, COOPERATIVE EDUCATION, AND PROGRAMED INSTRUCTION, (4) THE INFLUENCES OF CULTURE, THE COMMUNITY, AND SELF-CONCEPT ON INMATE BEHAVIOR, AND (5) IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVES OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. A FINAL REPORT ON THE SEMINAR IS AVAILABLE AS VT 010 873.

ED096496.
AN EVALUATION OF NEWGATE AND OTHER PRISONER EDUCATION PROGRAMS.
APR 73.
IN A STUDY TO DETERMINE WHAT IMPACT PRISON COLLEGE PROGRAMS HAVE HAD AND TO PROVIDE INFORMATION USEFUL TO POLICY DECISIONS, AN EVALUATION FINDINGS, AND CONCLUSIONS ARE PRESENTED FOR THE NEWGATE AND FOUR OTHER PROGRAMS. AN EVALUATION IS MADE OF POST PRISON CAREERS UTILIZING RECIDIVISM, "MAKING IT", AND "DOING GOOD" AS A MEASURE. ALSO PRESENTED ARE A COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS, A MODEL PROGRAM (ISSUES AND RECOMMENDED RESOLUTION), AND CASE STUDIES OF THE NINE PROGRAMS IN THE SAMPLE.

ED066436.
A TITLE ESEA CASE STUDY: THE LIAISON TEACHER-RETURNEE COUNSELOR PROJECT.
72.
A COUNSELING PROGRAM FOR DELINQUENT TEENAGERS WAS DEVELOPED IN 1969-70 TO SERVE FOUR PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS IN MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN. THE LIAISON TEACHER-RETURNEE COUNSELOR PROJECT WAS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE CONTINUOUS SUPPORT TO DELINQUENT JUVENILES AFTER THEIR RELEASE FROM STATE INSTITUTIONS. FORMER TEACHERS FROM THE INSTITUTIONS AND SPECIAL COUNSELORS IN THE MILWAUKEE PUBLIC SCHOOLS HELPED TO BRIDGE THE TEENAGERS READJUSTMENT TO THE REGULAR SCHOOL SYSTEM. THE THREE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT INCLUDED PRERELEASE ACTIVITIES, PROGRAMMING AND ORIENTATION AFTER RELEASE, AND CONTINUED SUPPORTIVE COUNSELING. IN 1970-71, THE PROJECT WAS EXPANDED TO INCLUDE A SUMMER PROGRAM. CHAPTERS OF THIS CASE STUDY CONCERN GENERAL INFORMATION, PROGRAM PLANNING, PROGRAM MANAGEMENT, IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM, BUDGET, AND PROGRAM EVALUATION. RESULTS OF THE PROGRAM INDICATED THE RECIDIVISM RATE FOR RETURNEES IN THE PROJECT DECREASED EACH YEAR, THE NUMBER OF DAYS SURVIVED AT SCHOOL INCREASED, AND ATTENDANCE IMPROVED. A SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION IS INCLUDED.

ED029299.
THE ROLE OF ORGANIZED LABOR IN THE VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND PLACEMENT OF HARD-CORE YOUTH.
OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT (DHEW), WASHINGTON, D.C. (FGK66025).
RIEAUG69.
69.
THIS IS A REPORT OF A TRAINING PROJECT CONDUCTED IN MASSACHUSETTS TO EXPLORE MECHANISMS THROUGH WHICH ORGANIZED LABOR MIGHT INVOLVE ITSELF MORE FULLY IN NEW AND EXISTING PROGRAMS FOR PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING YOUTH CRIME. SPECIFICALLY, THE OBJECTIVES WERE: (1) TO EXPLORE THE PROBLEM OF THE YOUNG OFFENDER, (2) TO EXPLORE WHAT IS BEING DONE FOR THE YOUNG OFFENDER AND BY WHOM, AND (3) TO EXPLORE WHAT MIGHT BE THE ROLE OF LABOR IN THESE EXISTING PROGRAMS OR WHAT NEW PROGRAMS LABOR MIGHT DEVELOP. THE TRAINING PROJECT BECAME OPERATIVE IN JULY 1966 AND WAS SUBSEQUENTLY CONTINUED UNTIL MARCH 15 1968. THIS REPORT CONCERNS ITSELF WITH THE FOLLOWING AREAS OF THE PROJECT: (1) PLANNING, (2) CONFERENCE, (3) WORKSHOPS AND TRAINING SESSIONS, (4) IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS. RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE: (1) A PROGRAM OF TRAINED, ON-THE-JOB COUNSELORS, (2) CREATION OF SKILL CENTERS, AND (3) ACTIVE SUPPORT BY ORGANIZED LABOR OF LEGISLATION PERTAINING TO PROGRESSIVE CORRECTIONAL MATTERS.

13033 43-9.
USTBY, C. H.
CONJOINT GROUP THERAPY WITH PRISONERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.
FAMILY PROCESS. 1968. 7(2), 184-201.
69.
DESCRIBES THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CONJOINT GROUP THERAPY PROGRAM FOR PRISONERS AND THEIR FAMILIES WITHIN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITITION. THE DYNAMICS OF EACH PARTICIPATING FAMILY UNIT IS DISCUSSED IN DETAIL AND A TYPICAL CONJOINT GROUP SESSION IS PRESENTED. THERAPEUTIC GOALS CONSIST OF HELPING INMATES AND THEIR FAMILIES ACCEPT THE REALITIES OF INCARCERATION, PLAN FOR INMATES EVENTUAL RELEASE, AND HELPING FAMILIES ACCEPT A SOCIETY THEY HAVE REJECTED AND WHICH IN TURN HAS REJECTED THEM. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT GROUP FAMILY THERAPY CAN AND SHOULD BE PART OF REHABILITATIVE SERVICES OFFERED WITHIN A PENAL SETTING.
CONJOINT GROUP THERAPY, PRISONERS & FAMILIES WITHIN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION.

11925 53-6.
USTRIHANSKA, ZOFIA.
SELF-AGGRESSION AMONG RECIDIVISTS.
PRZEGLAD PENITENCJARNY I KRYMINOLOGICZNY. VOL 72 1(2) 29-34.
72.
STUDIED 220 PRISONERS WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY SERVED AT LEAST 4 SENTENCES. 123 (56%) HAD COMMITTED ACTS OF BODILY HARM TO THEMSELVES, HAD REFUSED TO EAT, OR HAD ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. 76% OF THEM SEVERAL TIMES. 41% HAD COMMITTED THESE ACTS BOTH IN AND OUT OF PRISON. RECIDIVISTS WHO AGGRESSED AGAINST THEMSELVES WERE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE OFTEN DIAGNOSED AS MENTALLY ILL THAN THOSE WHO HAD NOT. 71% OF THE AGGRESSORS WERE ALCOHOLICS. THEY SAID THEIR ACTS WERE MOTIVATED BY FRUSTRATION (60%), DEPRESSION (21%), DRUNKENNESS (42%), AND ATTEMPTS TO IMPROVE PRISON CONDITIONS (50%). SELF-AGGRESSORS SCORED SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER ON THE BUSS-DURKEE SCALES OF AGGRESSION AND GUILT FEELINGS. ON THE F SUBSCALE OF THE MMPI THE SELF-AGGRESSORS MEAN SCORE WAS 85, WHILE THAT OF THE OTHER RECIDIVISTS WAS 70. SELF-AGGRESSORS HAD BEGUN THEIR CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES EARLIER IN LIFE AND OFFENSES WERE MORE OFTEN DIRECTED AGAINST PERSONS. (FRENCH SUMMARY).
MOTIVATION & PERSONALITY TRAITS, SELF-AGGRESSION, RECIDIVIST PRISONERS.

01055 42- c
OZIMEK, ELIZABETH. STEVENS, ETHEL.
NEWER CONCEPTS IN THE CARE OF THE INSTITUTIONALIZED MENTALLY RETARDED PERSON.
JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRIC NURSING + MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES. 67, 5(5), 419-431.
67.
DISCUSSES NEW CONCEPTS IN THE CARE OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED PERSON WHICH INCLUDE: (1) THE HEALTH TEAM APPROACH, (2) A MOTIVATION PROGRAM, AND (3) OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, AND RECREATIONAL THERAPY PROGRAMS.
MENTAL RETARDATES, HEALTH TEAM APPROACH + MOTIVATION + OCCUPATIONAL PHYSICAL + RECREATIONAL THERAPY.

EDIC3081.
PARSONS, MICHAEL F.
OPERATION ENABLE: DELIVERY OF SERVICES TO THE NEW CLIENT.
14 APR 75.
RIEJUL75.
75.
HAGERSTOWN COMMUNITY COLLEGE (HCC) IN MARYLAND HAS DEVELOPED A NUMBER OF NEW PROGRAMS TO SERVE CLIENTELE IN THE SURROUNDING AREA WHO IN MOST CASES CANNOT OR WOULD NOT ATTEND CLASSES ON THE MAIN CAMPUS. ONE SUCH CLIENT GROUP IS THE INMATE POPULATION AT TWO STATE PRISONS IN THE AREA. PROGRAMS FOR THE INMATES ARE SELECTED ON THE BASIS OF AVAILABLE ASSOCIATE DEGREE JOB PLACEMENT OPPORTUNITIES OR EASE OF TRANSFER. EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAM, BASED ON APPROXIMATELY 200 PARTICIPANTS, PRODUCES GUARDED OPTIMISM. THE MOST NOTABLE FINDING IS THE POSITIVE IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM ON THE TENDENCY OF THE PRISONERS TO BECOME RECIDIVISTS. AN ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CURRICULUM HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED AT THREE SATELLITE CENTERS TO SERVE OFFICERS FROM THE FIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT JURISDICTIONS IN THE HCC AREA. HCC IS ALSO INVOLVED IN A UNIQUE RELATIONSHIP WITH A LOCAL PROPRIETARY BUSINESS COLLEGE. THE PROPRIETARY SCHOOL HAS
CHJCABSTLINESEFOWARDCOMMUNITYCOLLEGEBCCINAACHJCABSTLINESLINES
CONTRACTED HCC TO PROVIDE INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES IN THE AREAS OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND SOCIAL SCIENCES. A SATELLITE CENTER WHICH AS OF SPRING, 1975, HAD 151 ENROLLEES IS LOCATED AT FORT RICHIE, A LOCAL MILITARY INSTALLATION. HCC ALSO PARTICIPATES IN THE MARYLAND COLLEGE OF THE AIR TELEVISION NETWORK AS A MEANS OF SERVING ANOTHER POPULATION OF NON-TRADITIONAL LEARNERS. THE TWO OBJECTIVES HCC HOPES TO REACH THROUGH THESE PROGRAMS ARE ACCESS AND EFFICIENCY.

ED124564.
PEARSON, VIRGINIA L.
CORRELATIONS BETWEEN THE PORTEUS MAZE TEST QUALITATIVE SCORE AND AG-
AND RECIDIVISM RATES OF FEMALE CORRECTIONAL INMATES.
73.
THIS STUDY INVESTIGATED CORRELATIONS BETWEEN THE QUALITATIVE SCORE OF THE PORTEUS MAZE TEST AND AGE AND RATES OF RECIDIVISM OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION INMATES. IN ADDITION, THE STUDY WAS STRUCTURED TO PROVIDE ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: (1) IS THERE A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AND RATES OF RECIDIVISM AND THE CONFORMITY-VARIABILITY SCORE OF THE PMT? (2) IS THERE A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE QUALITATIVE SCORE AND THE CONFORMITY-VARIABILITY SCORE OF THE PMT? (3) IS THE ABBREVIATED METHOD FOR OBTAINING THE QUALITATIVE SCORE OF THE PMT A RELIABLE METHOD? TWO SAMPLE GROUPS OF FEMALE INMATE SUBJECTS WERE ADMINISTERED THE PMT: ADULT SUBJECTS AND JUVENILE SUBJECTS. THE ADULT SUBJECTS WERE FROM A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IN TEXAS. THE JUVENILE SUBJECTS WERE FROM CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN LOUISIANA AND OKLAHOMA. THE STUDY CONFIRMED EARLIER RESEARCH CONCERNING THE HIGH RELIABILITY OF THE PMT WITH CRIMINAL POPULATIONS. THE STUDY SUGGESTED THAT THE RECORDS OF RECIDIVISTS AND NONRECIDIVISTS BE FOLLOWED TO ASCERTAIN IF THE SUBJECTS WHO OBTAINED HIGHER QUALITATIVE SCORES ARE THE ONES MOST LIKELY TO BE RETURNED TO CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

9977 43-7.
PENN, NOLAN E. STOVER, DONALD. GIEBINK, JOHN. SINDBERG, RONALD.
SOME CONSIDERATIONS FOR FUTURE MENTAL HEALTH LEGISLATION.
MENTAL HYGIENE. 1969, 53(1), 10-13.
69.
SUGGESTS THAT PERSONS LABELED CRIMINAL AND MENTALLY ILL SHOULD BE EXPOSED TO THE SAME KIND OF JUDICAL REVIEW AND DECISION MAKING PROCESS. DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS WOULD BE TAKEN ONLY AFTER THE DECISION TO DEPRIVE THE PERSON OF HIS RIGHTS. THE COURT WOULD THEN NEED TO MAKE A DISPOSITIONAL OR SENTENCING DECISION THAT WOULD BE AIMED AT REHABITATING THE PERSON.
LEGAL DECISION MAKING PROCESS FOR LABELING BEHAVIOR CRIMINAL OR MENTALLY ILL.

EJ103240.
PERCY, CHARLES H.
REHABILITATING A CAPTIVE AUDIENCE.
PARKS AND RECREATION. 9. 9. 25,73-4. SEP 74.
75.
THIS ARTICLE PROPOSES TO TEACH PRISONERS USEFUL JOB SKILLS THAT CAN BE USED OUTSIDE PRISON.

20992 44-12.
PERSONS, ROY W.
THE MOSHER GUILT SCALE: THEORETICAL FORMULATION, RESEARCH REVIEW AND NORMATIVE DATA.
JOURNAL OF PROJECTIVE TECHNIQUES & PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT. 1970. 34(4). 266-270.
70.
REVIEWED THE CONSTRUCT OF TRAIT GUILT AND THE RESEARCH RESULTS OF THE MOSHER GUILD SCALE (MGS). TRAIT GUILT IS A PERSONALITY PREDISPOSITION TO GUILT THAT INHIBITS VIOLATION OF MORAL STANDARDS. NORMATIVE DATA (N = 862) FOR COLLEGE AND INMATE MALES ON THE MGS WERE PRESENTED, ALONG WITH PERSONALITY CORRELATES. DATA SUPPORT THE CONSTRUCT OF TRAIT GUILT. BOTH SEXUAL GUILT AND HOSTILITY GUILT COVARIED WITH RACE AND TYPE OF OFFENSE. THE MGS OFFERS PROMISE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH IN ASSESSING POTENTIAL FOR ACTING OUT.
MOSHER GUILT SCALE, THEORETICAL FORMULATION & RESEARCH REVIEW & NORMATIVE DATA, UNDERGRADUATES & REFORMATORY INMATES.

EJ078962.
PICK, OTTO.
CRIME AND PUNISHMENT: A LAYMAN'S VIEW.
WORLD AND THE SCHOOL. 28. 28-32. MAY 73.
CIJEABST.
73.
FACTORS LEADING TO INCREASING CRIME ARE NOT EASILY RECOGNIZABLE AND EMOTIONAL APPROACHES TO ESTABLISHING PUNITIVE MEASURES ADDS TO THE CONFUSION. SOME ATTITUDES ARE DISCUSSED HERE.

5785 51-3.
PINATEL, J.
DOCTRINES, PRACTICES, AND PERSPECTIVES IN THE TREATMENT OF DELINQUENTS.
INFORMATION PSYCHIATRIQUE. JAN 73 VOL 49(1) 7-13.
73.
EXAMINES ASPECTS AND PERSPECTIVES OF PROPER TREATMENT OF DELINQUENTS. INCLUDED IS A HISTORICAL REVIEW, A DISCUSSION OF THE CONCEPT OF TREATMENT, AND A DISCUSSION OF THE PRESENT STATE OF THE APPLICATION OF TREATMENT. IT IS NOTED THAT A LARGE PART OF SOCIETY STILL REGARDS THE COMMISSION OF A CRIME AS A GREAT STIGMA, INCAPABLE OF ERASURE. APPLYING THERAPY IN THE FACE OF SUCH ATTITUDES IS DIFFICULT. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE FUTURE OF TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS RESTS UPON THE DEVELOPMENTS THAT MAY TAKE PLACE IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN CRIMINOLOGY.
DOCTRINES & PRACTICES & PERSPECTIVES, TREATMENT OF DELINQUENCY.

3031 52-2.
PISHKIN, VLADIMIR. THORNE, FREDERICK C.
A FACTORIAL STUDY OF EXISTENTIAL STATE REACTIONS.
JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY. OCT 73 VOL 29(4) 352-[illegible].
73.
PRISONERS ALCOHOLISM UNWED-MOTHERS SCHIZOPHRENIA COLLEGE-STUDENTS SELF-ESTEEM RELIGIOSITY ACHIEVEMENT-MOTIVATION SELF-CONCEPT.
OBJECTIVIST PHILOSOPHY. 336 CLIENTS OF AN INSTITUTION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, 159 COLLEGE STUDENTS, AND 388 CHRONIC UNDIFFERENTIATED SCHIZOPHRENICS. THE DATA WERE FACTOR ANALYZED BY PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS AND VARIMAX ROTATION AND YIELDED 5 ORTHOGONAL FACTORS. FACTOR 1, DEFINED AS DEMORALIZATION STATE, REFLECTS FAILURE IN LIFE AND LOST MORALE. FACTOR 2 INVOLVES DEPENDENT RELIGIOSITY. FACTOR 3 WAS DEFINED AS HOPE AND FAITH AND REFLECTS OPTIMISM AND CONTINUED CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE. FACTOR 4 INVOLVES HIGH SELF-ESTEEM AND GENERAL POSITIVE ATTITUDES TOWARD LIFE. FACTOR V REFLECTS CONCERN OVER THE HUMAN CONDITION AND PESSIMISTIC VIEWS ABOUT THE DIFFICULTIES OF LIFE. RAND STUDENTS REPORTED THE HIGHEST EXISTENTIAL MORALE. COLLEGE STUDENTS AND INCARCERATED FELONS SHOWED AVERAGE MORALE. ALCOHOLICS AND UNMARRIED MOTHERS REPORTED HIGH LEVELS OF DEMORALIZATION, AND SCHIZOPHRENICS DEMONSTRATED THE HIGHEST LEVELS OF DISINTEGRATION. HIGH LEVELS OF EXISTENTIAL CONCERN WERE FOUND AMONG ALL GROUPS, INDICATING THE PERVASIVENESS OF EXISTENTIAL ANXIETY.
FACTORIAL STUDY OF EXISTENTIAL STATE REACTIONS, DEMORALIZATION STATE & DEPENDENT RELIGIOSITY & HOPE & FAITH & SELF-ESTEEM & CONCERN OVER HUMAN CONDITION, PRISONERS & ALCOHOLICS & UNWED MOTHERS & SCHIZOPHRENICS & COLLEGE STUDENTS.

13453 57-6.
PLATT, JEROME J. LaGATE, CHRISTINA.
RECIDIVISM IN YOUTHFUL HEROIN OFFENDERS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PAROLE BEHAVIOR AND ENVIRONMENT.
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF THE ADDICTIONS. VOL 76 11(4) 651-657.
76.

INVESTIGATED THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE POSTRELEASE CIRCUMSTANCES AND BEHAVIOR OF 79 YOUTHFUL HEROIN OFFENDERS AND PAROLE OUTCOME. DATA SUGGEST THAT STEADY EMPLOYMENT AND THE ABSENCE OF DRUG USE ON PAROLE ARE SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO PAROLE SUCCESS AND TO EACH OTHER. IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH IN PROGRAMMING FOR PAROLEES ARE CONSIDERED.
POSTRELEASE CIRCUMSTANCES & BEHAVIOR, PAROLE OUTCOME, YOUTHFUL HEROIN OFFENDERS.

6041 53-3.
POOLEY, RICHARD.
WORK RELEASE PROGRAMS AND CORRECTIONS: GOALS AND DEFICITS.
CRIMINAL JUSTICE & BEHAVIOR. MAR 74 VOL 1(1) 62-72.
74.
DISCUSSES THE RATIONALE, ADMINISTRATION, HOUSING AND FOOD SERVICE PROCEDURES, FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS, PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS, AND TREATMENT PROCEDURES IN WORK-RELEASE PROGRAMS. THE PROBLEMS OF THE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN EXPECTATIONS AND REALITY EXPERIENCED BY THE WORK-RELEASE RESIDENT AND DETERMINING THE EXTENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY ARE DISCUSSED.
GOALS & DEFICITS, WORK-RELEASE PROGRAMS, CRIMINAL REHABILITATION.

EJ031981.
POWNALL, GEORGE A.
EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS OF RELEASED PRISONERS.
MANPOWER. 3. 1. 26-31. JAN '71.
CIJE1971.
71.
DISCUSSES THE NEED FOR IMPROVED TRAINING, COUNSELING, AND JOB PLACEMENT TO REDUCE THE EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS WHICH ARE A MAJOR FACTOR IN RECIDIVISM. THIS SPECIAL ISSUE OF MANPOWER IS ENTITLED MAKING PRISON TRAINING WORK'.

11163 47-C.
PSARSKA, A. D.
JEALOUSY FACTOR IN HOMICIDE IN FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC MATERIAL.
POLISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. 1970, VOL. 9(6), 1504-1510.
70.

ANALYZED 38 CASES OF HOMICIDE DUE TO NONDELUSIONAL JEALOUSY FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION. IN THE ANALYSIS, THE DIAGNOSIS, AGE, AND ENVIRONMENT OF THE PERPETRATORS WERE EMPHASIZED. THE ROLE OF PERSONALITY TRAITS AS WELL AS THE SITUATIONAL FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF JEALOUSY ARE DISCUSSED FEELINGS OF THE PERPETRATORS BEFORE HOMICIDE, THEIR MENTAL STATE AT THE TIME OF THE MURDER, AND THEIR SUBSEQUENT ATTITUDES WERE STUDIED. IT IS STRESSED THAT THE DIVERSITY ATTITUDES WERE DETERMINED BY PERSONALITY TRAITS.
JEALOUSY FACTOR IN HOMICIDE, PERSONALITY TRAITS & SITUATIONAL FACTORS, ANALYSIS OF CASES FROM VIEWPOINT OF FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION.

ED059754.
REED, JEFFREY G.
LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES IN PRISONS.
MAY 71.
RIEJUN72.
72.
IN THIS SIX PART REPORT ON PRISON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SERVICES, EMPHASIS IS PLACED UPON SERVICES, COLLECTIONS OF MATERIALS, AND FACILITIES FOR INMATES, PARTICULARLY OF MAXIMUM AND MEDIUM SECURITY PENAL INSTITUTIONS. CONTENT INCLUDES: EXAMINATION OF PAST AND PRESENT CONDITIONS USING A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE, STANDARDS AND OBJECTIVES OF PRISON LIBRARIES, BRIEF EXAMINATION OF A PARTICULAR INSTITUTION--MARYLAND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR MEN, JESSUP, MARYLAND--AND PROJECTIONS OF POSSIBILITIES FOR LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT WITH A PROPOSAL FOR A MODEL PRISON LIBRARY WHICH PROPOSAL INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING: OBJECTIVES, STAFF REQUIREMENTS: COLLECTION GUIDELINES, SERVICES TO BE OFFERED, FACILITIES, AND PROPOSED BUDGETS. APPENDIX IS AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. APPENDIX B CONTAINS: OBJECTIVES AND STANDARDS FOR LIBRARIES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

ED032676.
REPORT OF CITIZENS' COMMITTEE, REGION I; OHIO COMPREHENSIVE STATEWIDE PLANNING FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. JULY 1, 1966 TO JUNE 30, 1968.
68.
THE WORK OF SIX CITIZEN TASK FORCES IN COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION IN ONE REGION IN OHIO IS DESCRIBED. THEIR COMBINED FINDINGS ARE SUMMARIZED AND RECOMMENDATIONS PRESENTED IN THE AREAS OF FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS, PERSONNEL, COORDINATION, PUBLIC INFORMATION, AND FINANCE. THE REGIONAL STUDY PLAN IS DEFINED IN TERMS OF ITS GENERAL STRUCTURE AND OF THE STUDY PLANS OF THE INDIVIDUAL TASK FORCES ON PHYSICAL, MENTAL, AND SOCIAL DISABILITIES MANPOWER, INTERAGENCY COORDINATION, AND FACILITIES AND WORKSHOPS. FINDINGS OF EACH OF THE SIX TASK FORCES ARE REVIEWED ALONG WITH GENERAL SUPPORTIVE DATA AND THE MASTER PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION, AND CONTINUED PLANNING. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE INDIVIDUAL TASK FORCES IS APPENDED; 12 DESCRIPTIVE TABLES ARE ALSO PROVIDED.

ED067449.
REHABILITATION THERAPY. ART THERAPIST--THE OCCUPATION. WORLD OF WORK.
71.

THIS COMPOSITE OF OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE JOB OF ART THERAPIST DESCRIBES THE JOB FUNCTIONS IN TERMS OF REHABILITATION FOR MENTAL PATIENTS, THE RETARDED, AND CRIMINALS. COPIES OF ART WORK CREATED BY THE MENTALLY ILL ARE INCLUDED. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT MENTAL ILLNESS AND THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE JOB ARE PRESENTED. AS AN AVOCATIONAL OUTLET, A BASIS FOR PSYCHOANALYTICAL TREATMENT, AND AN EXPRESSION OF THE PATIENTS' FEELINGS, ART THERAPY IS SHOWN TO BE VALUABLE. A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND RESOURCE LISTS ARE INCLUDED. THIS PAMPHLET WAS DEVELOPED BY A RESEARCH ANALYST AIDED BY ART THERAPISTS AND OTHERS.

8077 53-4.
REILLY, PETER R. COHEN, ROBERTA E. LUNDY, NANCY A.
DIAGNOSTIC INTERVIEWING WITH YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY & COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY.
VOL 74 18(2) 153-158.
74.
DISCUSSES 18(2)153-158 PROBLEMS INHERENT IN INTERVIEWING YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS AND PRESENTS A METHOD THAT ALLOWS THE INTERVIEWER TO (A) ASSESS THE MENTAL STATUS OF THE YOUTH AND (B) DEVELOP A DISPOSITION PLAN BASED ON THE YOUTH S GOALS AND DESIRES. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT SINCE ACTION-PRONE YOUNGSTERS ARE OFTEN UNWILLING OR UNACCUSTOMED TO TALKING ABOUT THEIR FEELINGS, THESE FEELINGS MUST BE INFERRED FROM PERCEPTIONS AND FANTASIES. 6 CASE SAMPLES ARE PRESENTED TO ILLUSTRATE THE METHOD.
DIAGNOSTIC INTERVIEWING METHOD. YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.

E0061462.
THE RESIDENTIAL CENTER: CORRECTIONS IN THE COMMUNITY.
70.
SOMETIMES CALLED "HALFWAY HOUSES," THE RESIDENTIAL CENTERS PROVIDE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES NEEDED IN THE TRANSITION OF SELECTED OFFENDERS FROM PRISON TERMS TO PRODUCTIVE ROLES IN SOCIETY. THEIR TASK INCLUDES BUILDING SOLID TIES BETWEEN THE OFFENDER AND THE COMMUNITY, INTEGRATING HIM INTO COMMUNITY LIFE, RESTORING FAMILY TIES, AND OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION. THE SUCCESS OF A COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL CENTER FOR OFFENDERS DEPENDS ON CAREFUL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION. THIS PAMPHLET DESCRIBES THE PRINCIPLES AND DETAILS OF THE PLANNING AND OPERATION OF RESIDENTIAL CENTERS. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE IMPORTANCE OF A CAREFUL DEFINITION OF THE PURPOSES OF A CENTER BEFORE PLANNING BEGINS.

8806 44-1.
RESNICK, PHILLIP J.
CHILD MURDER BY PARENTS: A PSYCHIATRIC REVIEW OF FILICIDE.
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY. 1969. 126(3). 325-334.
69.
REVIEWS 131 CASES OF CHILD MURDER AND PROPOSES A NEW CLASSIFICATION OF FILICIDE BY APPARENT MOTIVE: ALTRUISTIC, ACUTELY PSYCHOTIC, UNWANTED CHILD, ACCIDENTAL, AND SPOUSE REVENGE. THE HIGH FREQUENCY OF ALTRUISTIC MOTIVES DISTINGUISHES FILICIDE FROM OTHER HOMICIDES. THE PSYCHODYNAMICS OF THE FILICIDAL IMPULSE ARE EXPLORED: DISPLACEMENT OF THE MURDERER S ORIGINAL AGGRESSION FROM HIS PARENTS, SPOUSE, OR SIBLING IS DOCUMENTED. SOME CONSIDERATIONS FOR PREVENTION ARE OFFERED. (64 REF.).
CHILD MURDER BY PARENTS, MOTIVE CLASSIFICATION & PSYCHODYNAMICS OF FILICIDAL IMPULSE.

875 55-1.
REVITCH, EUGENE.
PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF ANTISOCIAL ACTIVITIES.
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. AUG 75 VOL 36(8) 419-421.
75.
POSITS THAT THE DESCRIPTION AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE MOTIVATIONAL DYNAMICS OF THE ANTISOCIAL ACT WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF PERSONALITY ORGANIZATION, VALUES, AND EMPATHIC CAPACITY ARE ESSENTIAL IN EXAMINATION OF OFFENDERS. A SPECTRUM OF MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS IS PRESENTED AS PART OF THE DIAGNOSTIC AND PROGNOSTIC EVALUATION. IT IS STATED THAT IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THE SOCIALLY AND SITUATIONALLY STIMULATED OFFENDERS, EXCEPT FOR THE FEW WHO MAY BE PSYCHOTIC, SHOULD BE TREATED CORRECTIONALLY, WHILE THE IMPULSIVE, COMPULSIVE, AND CATATHYMIC OFFENDERS CANNOT BE DETERRED THROUGH CORRECTIONAL MEASURES.
PERSONALITY ORGANIZATION & VALUES & EMPATHIC CAPACITY, DIAGNOSTIC & PROGNOSTIC EVALUATION OF MOTIVATIONAL DYNAMICS OF ANTISOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

EJ045521.
RICARDO, JOHN.
PRISON REFORM? MY GOD, YES.
NEW VOICES IN EDUCATION. 1. 3. 9-12. SUM 71.
CIJE1972.
72.
CORRECTIONAL-REHABILITATION CRIMINALS EDUCATIONAL-RESPONSIBILITY INTERNSHIP-PROGRAMS REHABILITATION-PROGRAMS.

4159 57-2.
RIEVE, GREGORY F.
SYMBOLIC MODELING IN PREPARATION FOR HALFWAY HOUSE PLACEMENT.
DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL. APR 76 VOL 36(10-B) 5278-5279.
76.
VIDEOTAPE MODELING & VERBAL REINFORCEMENT IN GROUP SESSIONS, ADJUSTMENT TO PROGRAM GOALS, EARLY RELEASE PRISONERS IN HALFWAY HOUSES.

12122 41- .
ROBBINS, EDWIN. ROBBINS, LILLIAN.
ARSON: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PYROMANIA.
NEW YORK STATE JOURNAL OF MEDICINE. 67, 67(6), 795-798.
67.
4 TYPES OF ARSON ARE RECOGNIZED: FOR PROFIT, TO COVER UP CRIME, FOR REVENGE, AND PYROMANIA. PYROMANIA IS THE 2ND MOST PROMINENT MOTIVE. 70% OF ARSONISTS ARE EITHER PSYCHOTIC OR MENTALLY DEFECTIVE, MANY OF THEM SCHIZOPHRENIC. ALCOHOLISM MAY ALSO BE RELATED TO FIRESETTING.
ARSON, MOTIVATION + THEORIES.

EJ112210.
ROBERTS, ALAN H. AND OTHERS.
DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES, BASE RATES, AND PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH RECIDIVISM IN MALE DELINQUENTS.
JOURNAL OF CONSULTING AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY. 42. 6. 833-841. DEC 74.
DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES, BASE RATES, AND PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE DELINQUENTS WERE EXPLORED IN THREE STUDIES. THE TOTAL POPULATION DISCHARGED FROM A TREATMENT-ORIENTED FACILITY WAS FOLLOWED. SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER RATES OF RECIDIVISM WERE FOUND AMONG THE YOUNGER DELINQUENTS, WITH PRIOR INSTITUTIONAL EXPERIENCE, AND DELINQUENTS WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY RUN AWAY FROM AN INSTITUTION.

ED117144.
ROBISON, JAMES O.
MAP MARKERS: RESEARCH AND EVALUATION OF THE MUTUAL AGREEMENT PROGRAM RESOURCE DOCUMENT NO. 5.
OCT 74.
THIS REPORT IS AN EVALUATION, USING RANDOMIZED EXPERIMENTAL/CONTROL DESIGN, OF A PROGRAM INVOLVING NEGOTIATED CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENTS (MAP) BETWEEN PRISONERS AND PAROLE BOARDS FOR SPECIFIC PAROLE DATES CONTINGENT ON PERFORMANCE IN WORK, TRAINING AND TREATMENT ACTIVITIES. CONTRACTS WERE GENERALLY FOR LESS THAN SIX MONTHS. BOTH FEASIBILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MODEL WERE ANALYZED. REASONABLY HIGH LEVELS OF ACCEPTANCE WERE FOUND AMONG BOTH PRISONERS AND CORRECTIONAL OFFICIALS IN WISCONSIN AND ARIZONA; BUT IN CALIFORNIA, WHERE THE MODEL INVOLVED DIRECT RELEASE TO A COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER, ADMINISTRATIVE OBSTACLES HINDERED FULL IMPLEMENTATION. CONTRACT CANCELLATIONS WERE ALMOST ALWAYS THE RESULT OF DISCIPLINARY INFRACTIONS RATHER THAN FAILURE TO SATISFY WORK OR TRAINING REQUIREMENTS: PRISONER-INITIATED WITHDRAWALS WERE RARE. AT RELEASE, PRISONERS JUDGED THAT MAP HAD PROVIDED THEM GREATEST SERVICE THROUGH MORE CERTAINTY OF RELEASE, FACILITATING PLANNING OUTSIDE PRISON, AND THE OPPORTUNITY FOR EARLIER RELEASE, BUT THAT MAP HAD MADE LESS SUBSTANTIAL DIFFERENCES IN IMPROVING STAFF INTEREST, ACCESS TO PRISON PROGRAMS, OR OPERATION OF THOSE PROGRAMS.

ED109571.
ROGAN, PAUL J.
TIME ORIENTATION OF YOUNG MALE FIRST OFFENDERS AS A FUNCTION OF PERIOD OF IMPRISONMENT AND RACE. CRIMINAL JUSTICE MONOGRAPH VOLUME VI, NUMBER 1.
75.
THIS RESEARCH ATTEMPTED TO IDENTIFY DIFFERENCES, OR LACK OF THEM, IN TIME ORIENTATION OF CAUCASIAN, BLACK AND CHICANO YOUNG MALE FIRST OFFENDERS AT VARIOUS PERIODS OF IMPRISONMENT: BEGINNING, MIDDLE, AND END. THE INSTRUMENT THAT WAS CHOSEN TO MEASURE TIME ORIENTATION WAS A COMBINATION OF TWO QUESTIONNAIRES--THE TIME COMPETENCE SCALE OF THE PERSONAL ORIENTATION INVENTORY (POI) AND SIX OF NINE SUBSCALES OF THE TEMPORAL ORIENTATION QUESTIONNAIRE (TOQ). THE DATA INDICATED THAT: (1) INMATES' ABILITY TO RESPOND IN A TIME COMPETENT MANNER INCREASES AS THEY PROGRESS THROUGH IMPRISONMENT; (2) INVOLVEMENT IN THE PAST DECREASES, BUT NOT TO A SIGNIFICANT DEGREE; (3) INVOLVEMENT IN THE PRESENT CHANGES DURING IMPRISONMENT, WITH BLACK AND CHICANO INMATES ACCEPTING THE PRESENT IN THE MIDDLE OF IMPRISONMENT TO A GREATER DEGREE THAN CAUCASIANS; AND (4) INVOLVEMENT IN THE FUTURE VARIES SIGNIFICANTLY BY RACIAL GROUP BUT NOT BY PERIOD OF IMPRISONMENT.

0042 53-3.
ROOTES, LLOYD E.
THE EFFECT OF ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION TRAINING ON WOMEN PRISONERS. CRIMINAL JUSTICE & BEHAVIOR. JUN 74 VOL 1(2) 131-138.
74.

STUDIED THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A PROGRAM THAT EMPHASIZED TEACHING THE PARTICIPANTS BEHAVIORS CHARACTERISTIC OF PERSONS WITH HIGH ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION. A CONTROL GROUP RECEIVED THE SAME 24-HR SERIES OF FILMS, DISCUSSIONS, AND GAMES BUT WITHOUT EMPHASIZING THE ACHIEVEMENT ELEMENT. SS WERE 42 RESIDENTS OF A WOMEN'S REFORMATORY. THE EDWARDS PERSONAL PREFERENCE SCHEDULE (EPPS), THE WORK PERFORMANCE REPORT (WPR), AND THE MEHRABIAN ACHIEVEMENT SCALE FOR WOMEN (MASW) WERE USED AS PRE- AND POSTTEST EVALUATION MEASURES. NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN PRE- TO POSTTEST SCORES ON ANY OF THE 3 MEASURES WERE FOUND IN EITHER OF THE 2 GROUPS, ALTHOUGH THERE WAS A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN POSTTEST EPPS ACHIEVEMENT SCALE SCORES OF THE 2 GROUPS. THE HYPOTHESIS THAT EPPS AND MASW SCORES WOULD BE SIGNIFICANTLY CORRELATED WAS NOT SUPPORTED. PERFORMANCE OF EXPERIMENTAL SS INCREASED AFTER TRAINING AS ASSESSED BY WPR POSTTEST SCORES.
ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION TRAINING, FEMALE PRISONERS.

ED112461.
ROSEN, HOWARD.
RECENT MANPOWER LEGISLATION AND PROGRAMS: IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. OCCASIONAL PAPER NO. 7.
75.
RIEMAR76.
76.
RECENT ECONOMIC TRENDS LED TO SEVERAL PIECES OF MANPOWER LEGISLATION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SEVERAL PROGRAMS: THE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT OF 1962, THE COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT OF 1973, AND THE EMERGENCY JOBS AND EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1974. THIS LEGISLATION OPENED PUBLIC SERVICE JOBS AND ESTABLISHED FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR SPECIAL UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE. THE ROLE OF MANPOWER PROGRAMS IN ALLEVIATING THE UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION AND THE NEED TO DEVELOP HUMAN RESOURCES TO MEET EMPLOYMENT NEEDS IN THE FUTURE ARE DISCUSSED. ASPECTS OF THE IMPLICATIONS THAT THESE PROGRAMS HAVE FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES IN THE MAKING OF COMPREHENSIVE MANPOWER PLANS AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PLANNING COUNCILS ARE REVIEWED. SOME OF THE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT NEEDS ARISING FROM CURRENT PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS ARE RAISED. SUGGESTIONS FOR MAJOR EFFORTS UNDER MANPOWER PROGRAMS INCLUDE: SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR DISADVANTAGED CLIENTS; PROVIDING INCOME ASSISTANCE TO EX-OFFENDERS; PLACING TRAINED MINORITY WOMEN IN JOBS COMMENSURATE WITH THEIR SKILLS; AND IMPROVING THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OTHER AREAS FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CONCERN THE TRANSITION FROM SCHOOL TO WORK FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE INCREASING UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF BLACK TEENAGERS.

926 47-5.
ROTH, LOREN H. ERVIN, FRANK R.
PSYCHIATRIC CARE OF FEDERAL PRISONERS.
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY. 1971, OCT. VOL. 128(4), 424-430.
71.
DATA FROM A THOROUGH REVIEW OF THE RECORDS OF 1,154 PRISONERS IN THE FEDERAL PENITENTIARY AT LEWISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, INDICATE THAT THE PSYCHIATRIC MORBIDITY WITHIN THIS GROUP WAS ABOUT 20%. THE BULK OF PSYCHIATRIC EFFORT WITH THE PRISONERS STUDIED TOOK PLACE AT THE PRETRIAL OR IMMEDIATE POSTTRIAL STAGE; VERY FEW INMATES WERE SEEN AGAIN SPECIFICALLY FOR TREATMENT. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT MORE EFFORT SHOULD BE DEVOTED TO THE PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION AND TREATMENT OF THE CONVICTED OFFENDER. AMONG OTHER BENEFITS, THIS MAY BE AN EFFICIENT METHOD OF SCREENING FOR AND PREVENTING FUTURE VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. (16 REF.).
PSYCHIATRIC CARE, NEED FOR ADDITIONAL EFFORT IN PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION & TREATMENT, CONVICTED OFFENDERS.

ED113651.
ROVNER-PIECZENIK, ROBERTA.
PROJECT CROSSROADS AS PRE-TRIAL INTERVENTION. A PROGRAM EVALUATION.
DEC 70.
THIS REPORT DESCRIBES AND EVALUATES PROJECT CROSSROADS, A MANPOWER APPROACH TO THE REHABILITATION OF ACCUSED OFFENDERS PRIOR TO ADJUDICATION. IN ORDER TO DEMONSTRATE THE FEASIBILITY OF WORKING WITH THE COURT AND ITS PERSONNEL TO PROVIDE A PRETRIAL INTERVENTION ALTERNATIVE FOR YOUTHFUL FIRST-TIME OFFENDERS, PROJECT CROSSROADS PROVIDED A COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAM OF MANPOWER SERVICES TO YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN IN THE PRETRIAL STAGE OF THE CRIMINAL COURT PROCESS. PROJECT SERVICES INCLUDE COUNSELING, JOB PLACEMENT, JOB TRAINING AND REMEDIAL EDUCATION. THE REPORT EVALUATES PROJECT CROSSROADS IN RELATION TO ITS IMPACT ON THE COURT ADJUDICATION OF ITS PARTICIPANTS MEASURABLE RESULTS IN THE SPHERES OF PARTICIPANT RECIDIVISM AND EMPLOYMENT, AND EVALUATION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF PROJECT PARTICIPANTS WHO ACHIEVE SUCCESS BY PROJECT CROSSROADS STANDARDS. THE REPORT DISCUSSES THE ROLE OF THIS PROGRAM OF INTERVENTION IN MITIGATING SOME NEGATIVE BYPRODUCTS OF ROUTINE CASE PROCESSING, AND MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING FURTHER PROGRAM USE AND EVALUATION.

5167 46-3.
ROBINGTON, EARL.
REFERRAL, PAST TREATMENT CONTACTS, AND LENGTH OF STAY IN A HALFWAY HOUSE: NOTES ON CONSISTENCY OF SOCIETAL REACTIONS TO CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDERS.
QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF STUDIES ON ALCOHOL. 1970, SEP. VOL. 31(3-A). 659-668.
71.
MOST OF THE MEMBERS OF A HALFWAY HOUSE WHO WERE REFERRED FROM JAILS STAYED LESS THAN 28 DAYS, WHILE OVER 1/2 OF THOSE REFERRED FROM SOURCES SUCH AS ALCOHOLISM CLINICS AND HOSPITALS STAYED LONGER. LONG-TERM MEMBERS ALSO HAD MORE PREVIOUS ALCOHOLISM TREATMENT CONTACTS THAN DID SHORT-TERM MEMBERS, WHO, IT IS SUGGESTED, HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO MORE NEGATIVE AND INCONSISTENT SOCIETAL REACTIONS AND DEVELOP EXCESSIVE ASPIRATIONS TO CONFORMITY AND AN UNSTABLE SELF-IMAGE.
REFERRAL SOURCE & PAST TREATMENT & LENGTH OF STAY IN HALFWAY HOUSE, ALCOHOLICS.

ED038536.
RUSH, RALPH A.
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. FINAL REPORT.
JAN 70.
OFFICE OF EDUCATION (DHEW), WASHINGTON, D.C. BUREAU OF RESEARCH.
(BR06CC04).
RIEAUG70.
70.
LEADERS IN PUBLIC AND INSTITUTIONAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION DISCUSSED THE NEEDS, CHARACTERISTICS, AND PROBLEMS OF INMATES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AT A 2-WEEK SEMINAR, IN ORDER TO PROVIDE A BASIS FOR PROGRAM PLANNING AND CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT. THE GENERAL OBJECTIVE WAS ELABORATED INTO TWELVE PROGRAMATIC OBJECTIVES WHICH INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: (1) EXPLORING TECHNIQUES FOR CONCEPTUALIZING THE PROBLEMS OF INMATES, (2) DEVELOPING THE CONCEPT THAT SPECIAL METHODS AND MATERIALS ARE NECESSARY, (3) DEVELOPING TECHNIQUES FOR WORKING WITH THE LEADERSHIP OF LOCAL SCHOOL SYSTEMS, AND (4) DEVELOPING INDIVIDUAL "WORKING" GUIDELINES TO ASSIST SUPERVISORS AND TEACHER EDUCATORS IN PROGRAM PLANNING. THIS FINAL REPORT INCLUDES PARTICIPANT ACTIVITIES AND INVOLVEMENT, THE SEMINAR PLAN, SEMINAR STAFF, AND A LIST OF PARTICIPANTS. ABSTRACTS OF SPEECHES PRESENTED DURING THE SEMINAR ARE INCLUDED; COMPLETE TEXTS OF ALL PRESENTATIONS ARE CONTAINED IN A PRELIMINARY REPORT WHICH IS AVAILABLE AS VT 010 872.

ED123478.
RYAN, T. A., ED.
EDUCATION FOR ADULTS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS: A BOOK OF READINGS: VOLUME I AND VOLUME II.
75.
BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION (DHEW/OE), WASHINGTON, D. C. DIV. OF ADULT EDUCATION. (66BB10574).
RIEOCT76.
76.
THE TWO VOLUMES ARE INTENDED PRIMARILY AS A SUPPLEMENTAL RESOURCE FOR USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE MODEL OF ADULT BASIC EDUCATION IN CORRECTIONS. THE VOLUMES ARE DIVIDED INTO SEVEN MAJOR SECTIONS WHICH CORRESPOND TO THE SEVEN MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE MODEL: (1) ANALYZING THE REAL LIFE ENVIRONMENT; (2) ESTABLISHING A PHILOSOPHY; (3) ASSESSING NEEDS; (4) DEFINING GOALS, SUBGOALS, AND OBJECTIVES; (5) FORMULATING A PLAN; (6) DEVELOPING, IMPLEMENTING, AND EVALUATING THE PROGRAM; AND (7) EVALUATING THE TOTAL SYSTEM. SECTIONS 1 THROUGH 5 ARE IN VOLUME 1 AND CONSIST OF 47 ARTICLES CONCERNED WITH THE PLANNING OF A DELIVERY SYSTEM OF ADULT BASIC EDUCATION IN A CORRECTIONAL SETTING. SECTIONS 6 AND 7 ARE INCLUDED IN VOLUME 2 AND CONSIST OF 26 ARTICLES ON IMPLEMENTING AND EVALUATING THE DELIVERY SYSTEM. IN EACH SECTION SEVERAL ARTICLES ARE RELATED TO THE CENTRAL TOPIC. THE 62 AUTHORS INCLUDE EX-OFFENDERS, EDUCATORS, PENOLOGISTS, ECONOMISTS, SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENTISTS, CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATORS, AND LINE PERSONNEL.

6930 47-4.
SADOFF, ROBERT L. ROETHER, HERMANN A. PETERS, JOSEPH J.
CLINICAL MEASURE OF ENFORCED GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY.
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY. 1971. AUG. VOL. 128(2). 224-227.
71.

DESCRIBES A STUDY OF OFFENDERS ATTITUDES TOWARD ENFORCED GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY. IT WAS FOUND THAT POSITIVE ATTITUDES ABOUT THE EXPERIENCE WERE CORRELATED WITH TREATMENT FAILURES, I.E. PATIENTS WHO SAID THE GROUP WAS HELPFUL WERE REARRESTED MORE OFTEN THAN THOSE WHO COMPLAINED. IT IS NOTED THAT THE EXAMINING PSYCHIATRIST WAS SIGNIFICANTLY LESS SUCCESSFUL IN PREDICTING FUTURE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR THAN THE PSYCHIATRIST WHO HAD TREATED THE OFFENDERS IN A GROUP. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT PRESENTENCE EVALUATIONS INCLUDE A SERIES OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY SESSIONS, ENFORCED IF NECESSARY.
ENFORCED GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY, ATTITUDES & RECIDIVISM RATE, CONVICTED SEX OFFENDERS.

10355 54-5.
SADOFF, ROBERT L.
TREATMENT OF VIOLENT SEX OFFENDERS.
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY & COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY.
VOL 75 19(1) 75-80.
75.
OUTLINES TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR THE ASSAULTIVE SEX OFFENDER, WHO EXPRESSES HOSTILITY AND AGGRESSION THROUGH SEX BEHAVIOR. CASE EXAMPLES ARE PRESENTED ILLUSTRATING THE IMPORTANCE OF BASING THE TYPE OF TREATMENT ON THE TYPE OF INDIVIDUAL RATHER THAN ON THE TYPE OF ABERRANT BEHAVIOR. PSYCHOTHERAPY IS NOT CONSIDERED SUCCESSFUL WITH THE VIOLENT SEX OFFENDER. TYPES OF MANAGEMENT MORE USEFUL IN REDUCING RECIDIVISM INCLUDE CONTAINMENT, CONFINEMENT, AND SOME BEHAVIORISTIC APPROACHES.
TREATMENT PROGRAMS & GOALS, ASSAULTIVE SEX OFFENDER.

7194 46-4.
SALMON, ROBERT.
AN ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC MARIJUANA POLICY.
SOCIAL CASEWORK. 1972. JAN. VOL. 53(1). 19-29.
72.
SUGGESTS THAT LAWS MAKING MARIHUANA USE A CRIMINAL ACT MAY CAUSE CONSIDERABLY MORE SOCIAL DAMAGE THAN THEY PREVENT. THE BACKGROUND, CURRENT KNOWLEDGE ABOUT EFFECTS OF MARIHUANA, AND FUTURE TRENDS TOWARD LEGISLATIVE CHANGES ARE REVIEWED.
PUBLIC MARIJUANA POLICY, BACKGROUND & KNOWLEDGE OF EFFECTS & TRENDS TOWARDS LEGISLATIVE CHANGE.

2630 43-2.
SANCHEZ-HIDALGO. EFRAIN.
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND CULTURAL DEPRIVATION.
PEDAGOGIA. 1967, 15(1-2), 173-180.
69.

336 JUVENILE OFFENDERS WERE PSYCHOLOGICALLY EVALUATED. CULTURAL FACTORS WERE FOUND TO HELP EXPLAIN SEX DIFFERENCES IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN PUERTO RICO. THERE WAS A VERY HIGH POSITIVE CORRELATION AMONG SCHOOL DROPPING OUT, MENTAL SUBNORMALITY, AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. PUPILS COMING FROM CULTURALLY DEPRIVED AREAS ARE PRONE TO BE AT LEAST PSYCHOMETRICALLY BELOW THE AVERAGE LEVEL OF INTELLIGENCE. LACK OF INTEREST IN WHAT IS DONE AT THE SCHOOL AND SHORTCOMINGS IN MENTAL CAPACITY LEAD TO DROPPING OUT. THE FAMILY SITUATION PREVAILING IN THE SLUMS IS VERY DIFFERENT FROM THAT EXISTING IN THE OTHER SEGMENTS OF SOCIETY. THE EMOTIONAL CLIMATE IN THE FAMILY SITUATION IS A DISTRESSING ONE. ADOLESCENTS LIVING IN SLUMS ARE EXPOSED TO THE PROSPEROUS AND AFFLUENT WAY OF LIVING IN THE MORE PRIVILEGED SOCIETAL SEGMENTS. THIS CONTRAST PROVOKES MUCH FRUSTRATION. DRUG ADDICTION AND ALCOHOLISM ARE ESCAPES FROM DEPRESSING SURROUNDINGS. ADOLESCENTS IN SLUMS LACK EMOTIONAL READINESS AND RELEVANT MOTIVATION.
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, CULTURAL DEPRIVATION, PUERTO RICO.

03094 41- .
SANDHU, HARJIT S.
GROUP SESSIONS IN A REFORMATORY SCHOOL IN THE PUNJAB (INDIA).
CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY + JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY, 66, 12(5), 393-403.
66.

A GROUP OF 33 REFORMATORY SCHOOL BOYS IN INDIA, WHOSE SELF-IMAGE WAS FOUND TO BE RELATIVELY POOR, WERE GIVEN SPECIALLY DESIGNED THERAPY WHICH INCLUDED A REINTERPRETATION AND REEVALUATION OF UNFAVORABLE LIFE EXPERIENCES AND SOUGHT TO MAKE THE BOYS CONSCIOUS OF THEIR GOOD DEEDS IN THE PAST, AND THEIR PRESENT AND FUTURE POTENTIALITIES. TESTS ADMINISTERED BEFORE AND AFTER 3 MO. OF THERAPY DEMONSTRATED AN IMPROVED SELF-IMAGE AND A REDUCTION IN THEIR DELINQUENCY INDEX. TESTS USED IN THE EVALUATION WERE THE DELINQUENCY SCALE (NOW KNOWN AS THE SOCIALIZATION SCALE OF THE CPI) EARLIER VALIDATED IN THE HINDI AND PUNJABI DIALECTS FOR USE IN INDIA, A 15-ITEM SELF-IMAGE QUESTIONNAIRE, A PERSONALITY WORD LIST, 8 CARDS OF THE TAT, AND AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

EJ085699.
SARASON, IRWIN G.. GANZER, VICTOR J.
MODELING AND GROUP DISCUSSION IN THE REHABILITATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.
JOURNAL OF COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY. 20. 5. 442-449. SEP 73.
CIJEABST.
74.
COMPARED RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF TWO GROUP METHODS OF COMMUNICATING INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE SOCIAL, VOCATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL ADJUSTMENT OF INSTITUTIONALIZED MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. BOTH TREATMENT CONDITIONS PROMPTED MORE POSITIVE ATTITUDES, BEHAVIOR CHANGE, AND LESS RECIDIVISM AMONG PARTICIPANTS THAN DID THE CONTROL CONDITION.

ED101254.
SAUNDERS, ARPIAR G. JR.
BEHAVIOR THERAPY IN PRISONS: WALDON II OR CLOCKWORK ORANGE.
NOV 74.
THIS PAPER REFLECTS AN ATTEMPT TO CHRONICLE THE EVENTS, ARTICLES, AND HEARINGS WHICH CONCERNED THE APPLICATION OF BEHAVIOR TECHNOLOGY IN ADULT PRISON SYSTEMS BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 1973 AND NOVEMBER 1, 1974. THE EVENTS OF THIS TIME PERIOD ARE VIEWED BY THE AUTHOR AS DEMANDING THE ATTENTION OF BEHAVIOR THERAPISTS, LEGISLATORS, CORRECTIONAL OFFICIALS, ATTORNEYS, AND, OF COURSE, THE SUBJECT (OR OBJECT) PRISONERS THEMSELVES. THIS DOCUMENT REPORTS BRIEFLY ON THE EFFORTS OF BEHAVIOR MODIFIERS WHO HAVE STUDIED PRISON SYSTEMS AND ATTEMPTED TO DEVELOP CONDITIONING TECHNOLOGIES FOR THOSE WHOSE PAST REHABILITATIVE EFFORTS HAVE BEEN REPORTED TO "HAVE HAD NO APPRECIABLE EFFECT ON RECIDIVISM".

5201 49-3.
SCHMIDEBERG, MELITTA.
OFFENDER THERAPY AS A TOOL OF RESEARCH: AN ANGLO-AMERICAN STUDY.
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY & COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY.
72 VOL. 16(1) 61-65.
72.
CONSIDERS THAT TREATMENT OFFERS CONTINUITY OF OBSERVATION FROM MANY POINTS OF VIEW. IN TREATMENT, FACTORS ARE OBSERVED WHICH DEVELOP OR HINDER SOCIALIZATION AND ADJUSTMENT. THERAPY WHICH STRESSES THE PRESENT AND IS GEARED TOWARD THE FUTURE IS DESCRIBED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT CRIMINOLOGY CAN NEVER BECOME AN EXACT SCIENCE SINCE THE MIND AND SOCIETY ARE IN CONTINUOUS AND INTERRELATED DYNAMIC EQUILIBRIUM.
OFFENDER THERAPY, CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

12812 55-6.
SCHNURR, RICHARD W. YOUNKINS, RONALD P.
EDUCATING THE UNEDUCABLE: WORKING WITH ADOLESCENT OFFENDERS IN A PROBATION SETTING.
CORRECTIVE & SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY & JOURNAL OF BEHAVIOR TECHNOLOGY METHODS & THERAPY. VOL 75 21(3) 7-
75.
DESCRIBES THE ALTERNATIVE TO DETENTION PROGRAM, COMPRISED OF 5 NONRESIDENTIAL, COMMUNITY BASED DAY CENTERS, EACH STAFFED BY 2 TEACHERS, A PROBATION OFFICER, 3 COMMUNITY WORKERS, AND VARIOUS CONSULTANTS. AT THE JAMAICA DAY CENTER THE SUCCESS OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM IS BASED ON THE STAFF S CONTENTION THAT THE STUDENTS ARE CAPABLE OF ACHIEVING AND THAT THEIR HISTORY OF FAILURE CAN BE REVERSED IF THEY ARE GIVEN THE PROPER OPPORTUNITIES AND GUIDANCE. THE EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT IS THE OPEN PLAN CLASSROOM AND THE SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNIQUES ARE PEER-MEDIATED INSTRUCTION, IN WHICH A MORE ADVANCED STUDENT TUTORS ANOTHER STUDENT IN NEED OF REMEDIAL WORK, AND PUPIL TEACHING, WHICH ENCOURAGES STUDENTS TO UNDERTAKE INDEPENDENT RESEARCH PROJECTS AND TO REPORT THEIR FINDINGS TO THE CLASS. THE CENTER S FLEXIBLE OPEN EDUCATION APPROACH WITH ITS EMPHASIS ON THE INDIVIDUAL DIFFERS GREATLY FROM THE RIGIDLY CONTROLLED AND HIGHLY STRUCTURED CLASSROOM. THE CONTROL TECHNIQUE EMPLOYED AT THE CENTER IS A FORM OF BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION BASED ON A SYSTEM OF REWARDS FOR DESIRED SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF CERTAIN GOALS. THE ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE OF BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION IS TO CREATE PERMANENT, RESPONSIBLE, AND PRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOR PATTERNS RATHER THAN TO MERELY CONTROL A SPECIFIC SITUATION.
OPEN EDUCATION APPROACH & BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION TECHNIQUES, WORKING WITH ADOLESCENT OFFENDERS IN NONRESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED DAY CENTERS.

ED017939.
SCHWITZGEBEL, RALPH.
EDUCATIONAL COUNSELORS--TRAINING FOR A NEW DEFINITION OF AFTER-CARE OF JUVENILE PAROLEES. FINAL REPORT.
30NOV66.
CUMREPTR.
68.

THE EDUCATIONAL COUNSELOR PROGRAM INVOLVED TRAINING COLLEGE GRADUATES TO SERVE AS PAROLE OFFICERS FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS. THE PROGRAM WAS EVALUATED IN A SIX-MONTH FOLLOW-UP STUDY WHICH USED RECIDIVISM AS A CRITERIA. THE EMPHASIS IN THE TRAINING PROGRAM WAS ON GROUP WORK TECHNIQUES. THE FOUR RECIDIVISM VARIABLES CHOSEN WERE--(1) NUMBER OF COURT APPEARANCES WITH ADJUDICATION FOR A NEW OFFENSE, (2) NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS TO AN INSTITUTION WITH ADJUDICATION FOR A NEW OFFENSE, (3) NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS TO AN INSTITUTION WITHOUT ADJUDICATION FOR A NEW OFFENSE, AND (4) NUMBER OF MONTHS OF INCARCERATION. CONTEMPORANEOUS AND HISTORICAL CONTROL GROUPS WERE MATCHED ON FIVE BACKGROUND VARIABLES USEFUL IN PREDICTING FUTURE RECIDIVISM AS INDICATED BY STEP-WISE MULTIPLE REGRESSION PROCEDURES. THE EVALUATION INDICATED THAT GROUP WORK PROCEDURES WERE ONLY OCCASIONALLY USED BY THE COUNSELORS IN THEIR ACTUAL WORK. THERE WAS NO STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP AND THE TWO CONTROL GROUPS ON ANY OF THE FOUR RECIDIVISM VARIABLES. THE SHORT FOLLOW-UP PERIOD, THE POSSIBILITY OF GREATER BEHAVIORIAL PATHOLOGY IN THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP, THE UNDETERMINED DISTRIBUTION OF EFFORT AMONG CASES IN THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP, AND THE EFFECT OF THE EXPERIMENTAL SITUATION UPON THE JUDICIAL PROCESS WERE LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY.

ED075739.
SCHWITZGEBEL, RALPH K.
DEVELOPMENT AND LEGAL REGULATION OF COERCIVE BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION TECHNIQUES WITH OFFENDERS.
FEB 71.
THIS MONOGRAPH PROVIDES INFORMATION ABOUT BEHAVIOR CHANGE TECHNIQUES OF RELEVANCE TO THE TREATMENT AND HANDLING OF OFFENDERS. SINCE BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION TECHNIQUES FOCUS ON BEHAVIOR AND SINCE MOST OFFENSES INVOLVE OBSERVABLE BEHAVIOR, THESE TECHNIQUES ARE REMARKABLE WELL-SUITED FOR INTEGRATION INTO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES THE MAJOR BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION TECHNIQUES OF CLASSICAL AND OPERANT CONDITIONING, AVERSIVE SUPPRESSION, AND ELECTRONIC MONITORING AND INTERVENTION AND DISCUSSES SIGNIFICANT RESEARCH RELATED TO THESE TECHNIQUES. IN EXAMINING THE LEGAL REGULATION OF OFFENDERS, HE NOTES THE INCONSISTENT AND VAGUE STATUTORY STANDARDS AMONG THE STATES, THE POORLY DEFINED ADMINISTRATIVE STANDARDS, AND THE NEED FOR JUDICIAL INTERVENTION TO PROTECT THE OFFENDER'S RIGHTS COVERED IN PROVISIONS ON CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT, DUE PROCESS, EQUAL PROTECTION, AND PRIVACY.

12979 57-6.
SCHWITZGEBEL, ROBERT L.
PRIVATE EVENTS IN PUBLIC PLACES.
IN C. RIBES-INESTA & A. BANDURA (EDS). ANALYSIS OF DELINQUENCY AND AGGRESSION. HILLSDALE, NJ: LAWRENCE ERLBAUM, 1976. X, 35-50.
77.

DISCUSSES IMPULSIVITY AS A DEFINING CHARACTERISTIC OF ADOLESCENT OFFENDERS AND NOTES THAT IMPULSIVE BEHAVIOR OCCURS WHEN ACTIONS ARE MOTIVATED BY SELF-GENERATED RATHER THAN SITUATIONALLY GENERATED CONSEQUENCES. DATA ARE CITED (A) ON THE USE OF MORE INTENSE OR NOVEL STIMULI IN CONDITIONING AND "ORIENTING REFLEX" IN DELINQUENTS, (B) ON SHAPING ATTENDANCE BEHAVIOR, (C) ON THE PREDICTABILITY OF A FIXED SEQUENCE OF EMOTIONAL RESPONSES, (D) ON ELECTROPSYCHOECOLOGY, AND (E) ON THE PREDICTABLE MAJOR PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE NEAR FUTURE OF AN INTELLECTUAL CRAFT, "EMOTIONAL TECHNOLOGY" OR PSYCHOTECHNOLOGY, FOR MEASURING, RECORDING, PROMPTING, AND CONSEQUATING INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL EVENTS. (53 REF).
IMPULSIVITY AS DEFINING CHARACTERISTIC OF ADOLESCENT OFFENDERS, NOVEL STIMULI & BEHAVIOR SHAPING & EMOTIONAL RESPONSE SEQUENCES IN INTERVENTION & APPLICATIONS OF ELECTROPSYCHOECOLOGY & PSYCHOTECHNOLOGY.

3909 54-2.
SCOTT, JOSEPH E.
EX-OFFENDERS AS PAROLE OFFICERS: THE PAROLE OFFICER AIDE PROGRAM IN OHIO.
LEXINGTON, MA: D. C. HEATH, 1975. XVII, 200 P.
75.

PRESENTS A DISCUSSION AND EVALUATION OF OHIO'S 2-YR PAROLE OFFICER AIDE PROGRAM WHICH USED EX-OFFENDERS IN THE PAROLE DEPARTMENT. A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE USE OF PARAPROFESSIONALS IN THE HELPING SERVICES IS INCLUDED, ALONG WITH AN EXAMINATION OF THE AIDE PROGRAM AND ITS METHODOLOGY AND A THOROUGH ANALYSIS OF THE PROGRAM EVALUATION GOALS, PROCEDURES, AND FINDINGS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR NATIONAL CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS. (3 P REF).
PAROLE OFFICER AIDE PROGRAM USING EX-OFFENDERS, BOOK.

ED059436.
SEMBERGER, FRANKLIN M., ED.; AKER, GEORGE F., ED.
THE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATORS.
10 OCT 71.
RIEJUN72.
72.
THE OBJECTIVES OF THE FLORIDA INSTITUTE FOR CORRECTIONAL EDUCATORS ARE PRESENTED. THESE INCLUDE: (1) PROMOTE PROFESSIONAL GROWTH OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATORS; (2) PROVIDE OPPORTUNITY FOR ASSOCIATION WITH PROFESSIONALS IN CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION; (3) INTRODUCE DIFFERENT PERCEPTIONS OF INMATE EXPERIENCES; (4) PROVIDE INSIGHTS INTO LEADERSHIP SKILLS AND MEANS OF CHANGE; (5) PRESENT PROBLEMS AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS IN CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION IN FLORIDA AND NATIONALLY; AND (6) INTRODUCE SEVERAL METHODS OF INSTRUCTION APPROPRIATE FOR ADULTS. AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE INSTITUTE THE PARTICIPANTS WERE ASKED TO EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS AS TO WHAT THE INSTITUTE OBJECTIVES WERE--IN TERMS OF WHAT THEY LEARNED OR ACHIEVED. REPRESENTATIVE RESPONSES INCLUDE: (1) TO BRING CORRECTIONAL EDUCATORS TOGETHER; (2) TO MAKE CORRECTIONAL EDUCATORS REALIZE WHERE THEY FIT INTO THE TOTAL CORRECTIONAL PICTURE; AND (3) TO GIVE CORRECTIONAL EDUCATORS SOME IDEA OF THE PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PROFESSIONAL IMAGE THEY SHOULD POSSESS.

03791 42- .
SHAINBERG, DAVID.
MOTIVATIONS OF ADOLESCENT MILITARY OFFENDERS.
ADOLESCENCE. 67, 2(6), 243-254.
67.

DESCRIBES 5 MOTIVATIONAL PATTERNS ON THE BASIS OF INTERVIEWS AND PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH 150 YOUNG PRISONERS WHO HAD VOLUNTEERED FOR MILITARY SERVICE BUT BECAME DISILLUSIONED WITH IT. COMMON TO ALL WERE PARENTAL PROBLEMS, ESPECIALLY DISTANCE FROM THE FATHER, DISRUPTED LIVES, AND FEELINGS OF ABANDONMENT.
MOTIVATION, MILITARY OFFENDERS.

EJ086973.
SHAPIRO, VICTOR W.
TOWARDS A NEW EDUCATIONAL LIBERALISM.
SOCIAL EDUCATION. 37. 7. 648. NOV 73.
CIJEABST.
74.
THE FALSE STARTS, FAILURES, AND POTENTIAL FOR RECIDIVISM OF PUBLIC EDUCATION ARE REVIEWED IN AN HISTORICAL CONTEXT. AN EXPANSION OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN THE PARAMETERS OF A DEMOCRACY IN ORDER TO REALIZE HUMAN INTELLECTUAL CAPABILITIES IS DEFENDED.

10358 54-5.
SHEARER, ROBERT A.
CORRECTIONAL COUNSELING AND THERAPY: AN EMERGING FIELD.
TEXAS PERSONNEL & GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION JOURNAL. SEP 73 VOL 2(2) 129-135.
73.
EXPLAINS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COUNSELING IN A SCHOOL SETTING AND THE CORRECTIONAL SETTING. THE DIFFERENCE CONCERNS THE AREAS OF FREEDOM AND AUTHORITY WHICH ARE MAGNIFIED IN A CORRECTIONAL SETTING. THE OFFENDERS ARE MORE CONCERNED WITH MEETING BASIC NEEDS THAN THEY ARE WITH THE NEEDS MET IN A COUNSELING INTERACTION. A CORRECTIONAL COUNSELOR IS ALWAYS BURDENED WITH ENFORCEMENT, NO MATTER HOW MUCH HE WOULD LIKE TO DIMINISH THIS ROLE. THE INSTITUTIONAL GOALS AND THE INDIVIDUAL S GOALS AND CHOICES MAY NOT COINCIDE, AND REFERRALS ARE EITHER FORCED OR COERCED. CORRECTIONAL COUNSELING AS A PIONEERING FIELD IS SEEN BECAUSE SOCIETY IS BEGINNING TO ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE OF REFORM IN THE TREATMENT OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR.
EFFECTIVENESS OF COUNSELING IN SCHOOL SETTING VS CORRECTIONAL SETTING.

14426 42- .
SILBER, DAVID E. COURTLESS, THOMAS F.
MEASURES OF FANTASY AGGRESSION AMONG MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDERS.
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MENTAL DEFICIENCY. 68. 72(6). 918-923.
68.
COMPARED FANTASY AGGRESSION (AS MANIFESTED IN TAT STORIES) OF MENTALLY RETARDED AND NONRETARDED OFFENDERS. IT WAS PREDICTED THAT THE MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDERS WOULD MANIFEST MORE FANTASY AGGRESSION THAN THE NONRETARDED, AND THAT SERIOUS OFFENDERS AMONG THE RETARDED WOULD MANIFEST MORE AGGRESSIVE MOTIVATION THAN NONSERIOUS OFFENDERS. CONTRARY TO EXPECTATION, THE SERIOUS OFFENDERS MANIFESTED THE LEAST FANTASY AGGRESSION DIRECTED OUTWARD; THERE WERE NO DIFFERENCES IN AMOUNT OF TOTAL FANTASY AGGRESSION WHEN THE MENTALLY RETARDED WERE COMPARED TO THE NONRETARDED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE MENTALLY RETARDED PERSON MAY NOT EXPERIENCE ANY MORE FRUSTRATION-INDUCED AGGRESSION THAN THE NONRETARDED BUT MAY BE DEFICIENT IN CONTROLLING ANGER WHEN IT OCCURS.
OFFENDERS, FANTASY AGGRESSION ON TAT.

ED011679.
SILVER, JOSEPH R.
THE COUNSELOR GOES TO JAIL.
21MAR67.
DESPITE OBSTACLES AND DIFFICULTIES, THE VALUE OF COMPETENT COUNSELING TO JAIL INMATES AS AN AID TOWARD REDUCING RECIDIVISM AND AS AN AID TO ADJUSTMENT HAS BEEN WELL ESTABLISHED. WHILE THE MOVEMENT IS SLOW, THERE ARE MORE JAILS WHICH ARE EITHER DIRECTLY ADMINISTERING COUNSELING PROGRAMS TO INMATES OR ARE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF SUCH SERVICES FROM VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY AGENCIES. THEY ARE REACHING SOME OF THOSE PEOPLE WHO HAVE ALWAYS RESISTED, CONSCIOUSLY OR UNCONSCIOUSLY, THE HELPING RESOURCES IN THE COMMUNITY. THIS RESISTANCE IS ONE REASON SUCH A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF THE GROUP ARE ACTUALLY REJECTS FROM OTHER COMMUNITY AGENCIES. ON ANY ONE DAY THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 1 MILLION INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED WITH THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM THROUGH PROBATION OR PAROLE, STATE OR FEDERAL PRISONS, OR LOCAL JAILS. THESE PEOPLE ARE SEGREGATED AND MAINTAINED AT AN OPERATIONAL COST OF $1 BILLION PER YEAR. THIS DOES NOT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE SUBSIDIARY COSTS INCLUDING SUPPORT OF DEPENDENTS, COSTS TO VICTIMS, ECONOMIC LOSS TO THE COMMUNITY IN PRODUCTION AND TAXES. BETWEEN 40 AND 50 PERCENT OF THESE OFFENDERS ARE GOOD CANDIDATES FOR REHABILITATION THROUGH INTENSIVE COUNSELING. PREVENTION THROUGH REHABILITATION WOULD CUT COSTS SUBSTANTIALLY. THIS PAPER WAS PRESENTED TO THE AMERICAN PERSONNEL AND GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION CONVENTION (DALLAS, MARCH 21, 1967).

11933 63-6.
SKALAR, VINKO.
PERFORMANCE AND MOTIVATION OF PRISONERS DURING THEIR PRISON TERMS.
ANTHROPOS. 72 NO 3-4 63-06.
72.
PRESENTS DATA ON DIFFERENCES IN INTELLIGENCE TEST SCORES (BETA SERIES AND RAVEN S PROGRESSIVE MATRICES) OF 11 PRISONERS DURING AND AFTER THEIR PRISON TERMS, INDICATING SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER POSTTERM PERFORMANCE IN NORMAL LIFE CONDITIONS. MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS IN THE PRISON ENVIRONMENT THAT CAUSE LOWERING OF ABILITY SCORES AND MODIFICATION IN PERSONALITY INVENTORY RESULTS ARE DISCUSSED, AND METHODOLOGICAL REFINEMENTS IN CRIMINOLOGICAL STUDIES ARE SUGGESTED.
MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS OF PRISON ENVIRONMENT, PERSONALITY & INTELLIGENCE SCORES DURING VS AFTER PRISON TERMS, PRISONERS.

2836 45-2.
SMITH, CHARLES E.
CORRECTION TREATMENT OF THE SEXUAL DEVIATE.
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY. 1968, 125(5), 615-621.
69.
CORRECTIONAL WORK WITH SEX OFFENDERS IS COMPLICATED BY CONFUSING STATUTORY DEFINITIONS, UNCERTAINTIES ABOUT DIAGNOSIS, PROBLEMS IN MOTIVATION FOR TREATMENT, AND MANY OTHER FACTORS. AFTER EVALUATING THESE DIFFICULTIES AND THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO OVERCOME THEM, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THIS GROUP OF OFFENDERS IS MOST EFFECTIVELY TREATED IN A HOSPITAL RATHER THAN A CORRECTIONAL SETTING, USING THE TECHNIQUE OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY.
SEXUAL DEVIATION, STATUTORY DEFINITIONS & DIAGNOSIS & TREATMENT.

ED079575.
SMITH, R.R. AND OTHERS.
CORRECTIONAL OFFICER TRAINING IN BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION. FINAL REPORT (1970-1973).
JUN 73.
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION (DOL), WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. (BUBCo018).
RIEDEC 73.
73.
A REPORT IS PRESENTED OF THE FINDINGS FROM A THREE-YEAR PROJECT TO TRAIN 40 CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AS BEHAVIORAL CHANGE AGENTS. THE PROJECT HAD TWO OBJECTIVES: (1) TO ENCOURAGE THE OFFICERS TO VIEW THE INSTITUTION AS A REHABILITATIVE INSTRUMENT, PREDISPOSING THEM TO LEARN TO USE ALTERNATIVES TO PUNISHMENT AND BECOME TREATMENT-ORIENTED, AND (2) TO TEACH THE OFFICERS THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES OF BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION IN SUCH A WAY THAT THEY WOULD GENERALIZE AND BE APPLIED TO ON-THE-JOB SITUATIONS IN A PRISON SETTING. DATA INDICATE THAT BOTH OBJECTIVES WERE ACHIEVED WITH THE FIRST GROUPS OF OFFICERS. TRAINED OFFICERS WERE ABLE TO IDENTIFY SPECIFIC BEHAVIORS WITH WHICH TO WORK AND, UNDER SUPERVISION, WERE ABLE TO IMPLEMENT BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION PROJECTS. WHEN SYSTEMATICALLY OBSERVED ON THEIR JOBS, TRAINED OFFICERS INTERACTED MORE FREQUENTLY AND POSITIVELY WITH INMATES THAN NON-TRAINED OFFICERS. INMATE EVALUATORS LISTED TRAINED OFFICERS AS INCREASING IN GENERAL CALIBER, BEING LESS PUNITIVE AND MORE CONCERNED WITH THE INMATES' WELFARE.

ED134695.
STEIN, JOHN HOLLISTER.
PARALEGALS: A RESOURCE FOR PUBLIC DEFENDERS AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES. PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE.
DEC 76.
ADDRESSED TO LEADERS OF DEFENDER OFFICES AND INMATE LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAMS, THIS DOCUMENT PROVIDES INFORMATION WITH WHICH TO IMPLEMENT THE PARALEGAL CONCEPT. STATED OBJECTIVES OF THE MANUAL ARE AS FOLLOWS: (1) TO TELL ADMINISTRATORS WHERE SUCCESSFUL PROJECTS ARE, (2) TO STEER ADMINISTRATORS TO OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION, (3) TO DESCRIBE OPTIMUM PARALEGAL ROLES IN DEFENDER OFFICES AND CORRECTIONS LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAMS, AND (4) TO DESCRIBE METHODS FOR HIRING, TRAINING, AND SUPERVISING PARALEGALS. CHAPTER 2 OF THE MANUAL COVERS DEFENDER PARALEGAL SERVICES FROM ARREST THROUGH APPEALS. CHAPTER 3 DEALS WITH PARALEGAL SERVICES FOR CORRECTIONAL INMATES AND COVERS A BROAD BODY OF CRIMINAL, CIVIL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. CHAPTER 4 DISCUSSES GUIDELINES IN PLANNING TO USE PARALEGALS, AND CHAPTER 5 DISCUSSES TRAINING NEW PARALEGALS. APPENDIXES COMPRISE APPROXIMATELY TWO THIRDS OF THE MANUAL AND ARE TITLED EXCERPTS FROM "THE TRIAL ASSISTANTS' MANUAL" METROPOLITAN (PORTLAND) PUBLIC DEFENDER); EXCERPTS FROM THE PARALEGAL MANUAL PRISONERS' RIGHTS PROJECT (MASSACHUSETTS); A "DEFENDER/CORRECTIONS AIDE CAREER LATTICE"; THE "PARALEGAL SPECIALIST SERIES," UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION; INSTITUTIONS PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL OR TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR PARALEGALS; AND OPENING NEW CASE FILES: THE "CLIENT INFORMATION FORM" AND THE "MULTI-PROCESSOR FORM".

EJ040271.
STEIN, KENNETH B. AND OTHERS.
FURTHER VALIDATION OF ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY TYPES.
JOURNAL OF CONSULTING AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY. 36. 2. 177-182. APR 71.
SEVERAL GENERAL FINDINGS EMERGED: (A) A COMBINATION OF TYPOLOGICAL PATTERN AND MAGNITUDE OF DIMENSIONAL SCORES RATHER THAN EITHER FACTOR ALONE WAS A BETTER PREDICTOR OF FUTURE RECIDIVISM, AND (B) AMONG MILDER DELINQUENT TYPES, RACE MAY BE OPERATING AS A BIAS IN DETERMINING INCARCERATION.

2556 44-1.
STERNE, RICHARD S. CARROLL, THOMAS E.
ROLE CONFLICTS IN RESEARCH: AN EXAMPLE.
ET AL. 1969. 2(2). 29-31.
69.
THE ROLE MODEL OF THE SCIENTIST WHO DEMANDS BEHAVIORAL CHARACTERISTICS DIFFERS FROM THAT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR WHO DOES NOT ANALYZE THE TOPIC OF WHY, BUT WANTS TO ACTIVATE PATTERNS THAT ARE. PAROLE PREDICTION IS ESSENTIALLY AN ADMINISTRATIVE, NOT A SCIENTIFIC TOOL. THUS A PREDICTIONIST FAILS IN HIS ROLE AS A SCIENTIST. THE PREDICTIONIST ACCEPTS ADMINISTRATIVE GOALS AND IGNORES CRIMINALOGICAL THEORY. PREDICTION IS BASED UPON EXISTING PATTERNS WHICH MAY BE ILL-FORMED. A SOLUTION IS PROVIDED BY L. T. WILKINS, I.E. EXTENSION OF THE BOUNDARY CONDITIONS OF THE ANALYSES. IT IS UNLIKELY THAT ANY EXPERIMENT CAN BE CONDUCTED IN WHICH PAROLE BOARDS WOULD RANDOMLY RELEASE DESIRABLE AND UNDESIRABLE RISKS. BUT IT MAY BE ASKED, FOR EXAMPLE, WHY SOME NONPAROLEES (UPON COMPLETION OF TERMS) DO NOT COMMIT NEW OFFENSES IF THEY WERE POOR RISKS? WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF PERSONALITY ATTRIBUTES, PRISON EXPERIENCES, AND POSTRELEASE PEER REFERENCE GROUPS FREQUENTLY OMITTED FROM THE STATISTICS? TOO OFTEN, STATIC ASPECTS OF THE PRISONER'S SITUATION ARE SINGLED OUT FOR ATTENTION AND ARE NOT PARTIALED OUT SO THAT TREATABLE MAY BE STUDIED. IF THE RESEARCHER DESIRES TO BE AN EVALUATOR INSTEAD OF AN ADMINISTRATOR, THESE QUESTIONS MUST BE ANSWERED.
PAROLE PREDICTION AS ADMINISTRATIVE BEHAVIOR.

12816 55-6.
STOKES, JIM D.
AN INVESTIGATION OF ATTITUDINAL AND MOTIVATIONAL CHANGES OCCURRING I
THE PAROLED INMATE DURING A PRE-RELEASE CENTER PROGRAM.
DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL. MAR 74 VOL 34(9-A, PT 1) 5646.
74.

RACE & AGE & EDUCATIONAL LEVEL & LENGTH OF INCARCERATION & ADJUDICATION OFFENSE, CHANGES IN ATTITUDE & MOTIVATION, PAROLED INMATES IN PRE-RELEASE CENTER PROGRAM.

06092 41- .
STREET, DAVID. VINTER, ROBERT D. PERROW, CHARLES.
ORGANIZATION FOR TREATMENT: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENTS.
(NEW YORK, N.Y. FREE PRESS, 1966. XX, 330 P.
67.
THE JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IS VIEWED AS A PEOPLE-CHANGING ORGANIZATION IN WHICH THE LACK OF OBJECTIVE MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS INVITES THE PREEMINENCE OF A VARIETY OF COMPETING BELIEF SYSTEMS. THESE BELIEF SYSTEMS PROVIDE CRITERIA FOR GOAL-DIRECTED OPERATIONS AND FURNISH A RATIONALE FOR SUPPORTING THE ORGANIZATION. THE RESEARCH QUESTIONS THE CONSEQUENCES OF COMMITMENT TO CERTAIN BELIEFS AND GOALS AND THE CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR SUSTENANCE AND ADAPTION OF OLD BELIEF MODELS OR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW ONES. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT: (1) STAFF UNITS AND MEMBERS BE GIVEN SUFFICIENT POWER TO INSURE THAT DECISIONS ARE MADE WITH THE CRITERIA OF REHABILITATION IN MIND AND THAT INCONSISTENCIES BE RESOLVED; (2) THERE SHOULD BE A PUBLIC RELATIONS PROGRAM TO REDUCE LOCAL HOSTILITY; (3) THERE SHOULD BE A HIGH DEGREE OF ORGANIZATIONAL FLEXIBILITY AND TOLERANCE FOR DISRUPTIONS OF ROUTINES, CRITERIA AMBIGUITIES, AND CONFLICT BETWEEN STAFF AND INMATES; AND (4) EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP IS NEEDED IN PRODUCING CHANGE. THE EFFECTS OF THE REEDUCATION/DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS SEEM TO SHOW IMPROVEMENT AND/OR PRESERVATION OF PERSONAL SKILLS AND EMOTIONAL CONTROLS NEEDED AFTER RELEASE. (2 P. BIBLIOGR.).
INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT, BOOK.

ED038537.
STUDT, ELLIOT.
A CONCEPTUAL APPROACH TO TEACHING MATERIALS: ILLUSTRATIONS FROM THE FIELD OF CORRECTIONS.
MAR 65.
THIS TEACHING MANUAL, WHICH WAS DEVELOPED BY A SPECIALIST IN CORRECTIONS, CONTAINS THREE TEACHING UNITS BASED ON A CONCEPTUAL APPROACH TO A FIELD OF SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE. THREE VARIABLES--SOCIAL PROBLEM, SOCIAL TASK, AND SERVICE SYSTEM--DETERMINE THE NATURE OF A FIELD OF SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE. TEACHING UNIT I, THE PROBLEM IN SOCIAL FUNCTIONING, FOCUSES ON THE SOCIAL PROBLEM VARIABLE, WHILE TEACHING UNIT II, THE ROLE OF THE PERSON TO BE SERVED, AND TEACHING UNIT III, TREATMENT DECISION-MAKING, FOCUS ON ASPECTS OF THE SERVICE SYSTEM VARIABLE. EACH TEACHING UNIT CONTAINS AN INTRODUCTION DETAILING THE CONCEPTS ILLUSTRATED IN THAT UNIT AND THE PROPOSITIONS THAT RELATE THOSE CONCEPTS, FOLLOWED BY AN ANNOTATION OF SELECTED REFERENCES AND SEVERAL CASE STUDIES ILLUSTRATING THE CONCEPTS. APPENDED ARE A REPORT AND SUMMARY OF THE ARROWHEAD CONFERENCE, WHICH BROUGHT TOGETHER 25 SOCIAL WORK EDUCATORS TO REVIEW PROVISIONAL VERSIONS OF THE THREE TEACHING UNITS.

6076 53-3.
SUEDFELD, PETER.
SOLITARY CONFINEMENT IN THE CORRECTIONAL SETTING: GOALS, PROBLEMS, AND SUGGESTIONS.
CORRECTIVE & SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY & JOURNAL OF BEHAVIOR TECHNOLOGY METHODS & THERAPY. SUM 74 VOL 20(3) 10-20.
74.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT, OR ISOLATION, CAN SERVE 4 MAJOR PURPOSES: (A) INDOCTRINATION AND INTERROGATION, (B) QUARANTINE, (C) PUNISHMENT, AND (D) REHABILITATION. THE ETHICAL PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN FORCIBLE INDOCTRINATION, THE ELICITING OF CONFESSIONS, THE BRUTALIZING EFFECT ON THE INTERROGATOR, AND THE ADVERSE EFFECT ON SOCIETY, MAKE THE USE OF SOLITARY CONFINEMENT FOR INDOCTRINATION AND INTERROGATION OFTEN QUESTIONABLE, UNETHICAL, AND ILLEGAL. THE 2ND USE OF ISOLATION, QUARANTINE, HAS 3 MAJOR GOALS: TO PROTECT THE INDIVIDUAL FROM BEING HARMED BY OTHER PRISONERS; TO PROTECT OTHER PEOPLE, INSIDE OR OUTSIDE THE INSTITUTION; AND TO PROTECT THE INDIVIDUAL AGAINST HIMSELF (SUICIDE). PERHAPS THE MOST WIDELY USED APPLICATION OF ISOLATION IN NORTH AMERICA IS FOR PUNISHMENT, THE HOLE. IN GENERAL, PUNITIVE MEASURES DO NOT SEEM TO REDUCE OR ELIMINATE RECIDIVISM, NOR TO TURN INMATES TOWARDS A MORE PRODUCTIVE LIFE. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE HOLE IS DOUBTFUL ENOUGH TO WARRANT REJECTING IT AS A PUNISHMENT. USED IN A MODERATE AND CAREFULLY CONTROLLED WAY, HOWEVER, AS PART OF A SENSIBLE REHABILITATIVE SYSTEM, ISOLATION AND REDUCED SENSORY INPUT MAY BE EFFECTIVE AND HUMANE TOOLS IN HELPING INMATES TO DEVELOP NONCRIMINAL STYLES OF LIFE. (60 REF).
PURPOSES & PROBLEMS & SUGGESTIONS, SOLITARY CONFINEMENT IN CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS.

EJ032619.
SULLIVAN, CLYDE E.
CHANGES IN CORRECTIONS: SHOW OR SUBSTANCE.
MANPOWER. 3. 1. 2-7. JAN '71.
CIJE1971.
71.
THE CHANGING EMPHASIS ON EMPLOYMENT IN CORRECTIONS WILL NOT BY ITSELF SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF REINTEGRATION OF THE EX-OFFENDER INTO SOCIETY. MEANINGFUL JOBS WITH CAREER OPPORTUNITIES MUST BE AVAILABLE. THIS SPECIAL ISSUE OF MANPOWER IS ENTITLED MAKING PRISON TRAINING WORK'.

ED047241.
SULTAN, PAUL. EHMANN, GERHARD E.
THE EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS WITH ARREST RECORDS AND THE EX-OFFENDER.
70.
THIS DOCUMENT WAS AN ATTEMPT TO DISTILL IN A READABLE FORM SOME OF THE HIGHLIGHTS OF SEMINARS AND INSTITUTES SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS IN LOS ANGELES FOR THE PURPOSE OF STUDYING THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL LABELLING OF PERSONS WITH AN ARREST RECORD ON THEIR CHANCES OF BEING EMPLOYED AND EARNING AN HONEST LIVING. SOME OF THE ISSUES DISCUSSED ARE: SOCIETY'S TRAMPLING OF THE OFFENDER; AMERICANS' FEAR OF CRIME; WHAT THE PRISON DOES TO AND FOR THE OFFENDER; THE POSSIBILITIES FOR TRAINING AND JOB ORIENTATION PROGRAMS; PSYCHOLOGICAL BEHAVIOR IN THE ADJUSTMENT PROCESS; INNOVATIVE INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS; IRRELEVANCE OF PERSONNEL TESTS AND ENTRY LEVEL REQUIREMENTS; ORIENTATION GUIDELINES FOR THE EVALUATION OF POLICE RECORDS; AND INSERVICE TRAINING IN JOB SURVIVAL.

EJ137906.
SUTTON, DORIS G.
DOIN' TIME IN FRESHMAN ENGLISH.
COLLEGE COMPOSITION AND COMMUNICATION. 26. 4. 362-4. DEC 75.
CIJE1976.
76.
THE EFFECTS OF ENGLISH COMPONENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM AT A FEDERAL PRISON ARE DISCUSSED.

ED084388.
SWANSON, RICHARD M.
WORK RELEASE: TOWARD AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE LAW, POLICY, AND OPERATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED STATE CORRECTIONS, VOLUME I. FINAL REPORT.
1 JUN 73.
THE DOCUMENT REPORTS THE RESULTS OF THE WORK RELEASE-MANPOWER STUDY IN TWO VOLUMES. VOLUME I DESCRIBES THE EFFORTS TO DEVELOP A FRAMEWORK ON WHICH TO CONCEPTUALIZE THE UNDERSTANDING OF WORK RELEASE AND THE VARIABLES THAT INFLUENCE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE OPERATION OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS. THE FRAMEWORK WAS USED TO ASSESS THIS INFLUENCE IN 50 WORK RELEASE CENTERS IN FOUR STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; ADDITIONAL DATA WERE GATHERED FROM A NATIONAL MAILED QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY.

ED084389.
SWANSON, RICHARD M.
WORK RELEASE: TOWARD AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE LAW, POLICY, AND OPERATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED STATE CORRECTIONS, VOL. II. TECHNICAL REPORTS AND APPENDICES. FINAL REPORT.
1 JUN 73.

THE REPORT CONTAINS TECHNICAL REPORTS DESCRIBING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PROCEDURES AND DETAILED RESULTS OF THE STATE-BY-STATE NATIONAL SURVEY.

12964 57-C.
SWIGERT, VICTORIA L. FARRELL, RONALD A. YOELS, WILLIAM C.
SEXUAL HOMICIDE: SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND LEGAL ASPECTS.
ARCHIVES OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR. SEP 76 VOL 5(5) 391-401.
76.
EXPLORES THE PHENOMENON OF SEXUAL HOMICIDE USING RECORDS MAINTAINED BY A DIAGNOSTIC AND EVALUATION CLINIC ATTACHED TO THE COURT IN A LARGE URBAN JURISDICTION IN THE NORTHEASTERN US. SPECIFICALLY, 444 HOMICIDE CASES (A 50% SAMPLE COVERING THE YEARS 1955-1973) WERE EXAMINED TO IDENTIFY THOSE CASES THAT QUALIFIED AS SEXUAL HOMICIDES. OF THE TOTAL SAMPLE, ONLY 5 CASES QUALIFIED: 2 INSTANCES OF CONSENSUAL SEX BETWEEN DEFENDANT AND VICTIM (1 HOMOSEXUAL AND 1 HETEROSEXUAL), 2 CASES OF SEXUAL SADISM (1 HOMOSEXUAL AND 1 HETEROSEXUAL), AND 1 CASE OF HOMOSEXUAL PEDOPHILIA. RESULTS INDICATE THAT (A) WHITES AND MALES PREDOMINATED AS BOTH OFFENDERS AND VICTIMS; (B) DEFENDANTS CAME FROM THE LOWER SOCIAL CLASSES, HAD LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATIONS, AND WORKED IN UNSKILLED OCCUPATIONS; (C) IN 4 OF 5 CASES, THE DEFENDANT AND VICTIM WERE EITHER MARGINALLY KNOWN OR UNKNOWN TO EACH OTHER; (D) THERE WAS, HOWEVER, A NOTICEABLE INTRASEXUAL PATTERN, WITH 3 OF THE DEFENDANTS ACCUSED OF SLAYING HOMOSEXUAL PARTNERS; (E) THE MOST FREQUENT SITE FOR THE HOMICIDE WAS THE VICTIM'S RESIDENCE; AND (F) METHODS USED WERE STRANGULATION AND KNIFING. NONE OF THE ACCUSED WAS GRANTED BAIL, ONLY 2 WERE ABLE TO RETAIN A PRIVATE ATTORNEY, AND 4 OF 5 WAIVED THEIR RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. THREE DEFENDANTS WERE CONVICTED OF 1ST-DEGREE MURDER AND 2 OF 2ND-DEGREE MURDER. EXPLANATIONS OF WHY ONLY A SMALL NUMBER OF SEXUAL HOMICIDES ACTUALLY OCCUR ARE EXPLORED IN TERMS OF PUBLIC REACTION, OFFENDER MOTIVATION, AND COMPARISONS WITH NONSEXUAL HOMICIDES. (21 REF).
SOCIAL & PSYCHOLOGICAL & LEGAL CHARACTERISTICS, SEXUAL HOMICIDES.

ED053278.
TALLANT, KYLE M. AND OTHERS.
TAMPA FEDERAL OFFENDER REHABILITATION. FINAL REPORT.
MAR 69.
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION COUNSELORS WERE ASSIGNED ON A FULL-TIME BASIS TO THE FEDERAL PROBATION OFFICE IN TAMPA, FLORIDA, TO WORK WITH PROBATIONERS AND RELEASEES AS SOON AS THE CASE FILES WERE RECEIVED IN THE PROBATION OFFICE. THIS 3-YEAR PROJECT WAS PART OF A COOPERATIVE RESEARCH PROGRAM CONDUCTED IN SEVEN STATES. A TOTAL OF 247 OFFENDERS RANGING IN AGE FROM 17 TO 53 WERE SELECTED FOR THE TAMPA PROGRAM AND RANDOMLY PLACED IN ONE OF THREE GROUPS. EXPERIENCE WITH THE PROJECT SHOWED THAT AS WORK CONTINUED WITH THE CLIENT, HE LOST HIS ANTAGONISTIC AND MYTHICAL HARDNESS AND EMERGED AS AN INDIVIDUAL IN NEED OF HELP. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE COUNSELOR HAD TO HAVE CONSIDERABLE TIME FLEXIBILITY AND BE ABLE TO INTERVENE WITH THE OFFENDER DURING CRISIS PERIODS. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APPLICATION OF THE FINDINGS AND FOR FURTHER RESEARCH ARE LISTED. VARIOUS TABLES AND GUIDELINES FOR A FINAL REPORT ARE APPENDED.

ED096995.
THOMAS, FLEMING A.
NARRATIVE EVALUATION REPORT ON THE INSTITUTE FOR: EDUCATIONAL MEDIA TECHNICIAN, JULY 1, 1972-AUGUST 31, 1973.
73.
BUREAU OF LIBRARIES AND EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY (DHEW/OE), WASHINGTON D.C. (BEBO4004).
RIEFEB75.
75.
THE EDUCATIONAL MEDIA TECHNICIAN PROGRAM AT BURLINGTON COUNTY COLLEGE, PEMBERTON, NEW JERSEY, ENDED ITS FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION AUGUST 31, 1973. THE PROGRAM HAD TWO MAIN OBJECTIVES: (1) TO TRAIN AND PLACE STUDENTS IN JOBS AS PARAPROFESSIONALS IN LIBRARIES AND MEDIA CENTERS, (2) TO TRAIN CORRECTIONS INSTITUTION INMATES AND PAROLEES IN LIBRARY OR MEDIA RELATED FIELDS TO IMPROVE THEIR CHANCES OF FINDING AN ALTERNATIVE WAY OF LIFE. THE PROGRAM SUCCEEDED BEST WITH TRAINING AND PLACING REGULAR COLLEGE STUDENTS, ALTHOUGH FEW LIBRARIES IN THE LOCAL AREA WERE FOUND TO BE PREPARED TO PAY APPROPRIATE SALARIES FOR TRAINED PARAPROFESSIONALS. THE MEDIA TECHNICIAN PROGRAM WAS TOO NARROW TO SUIT THE INTERESTS AND LIFE SITUATIONS OF THE INMATES AND PAROLEES. FEW OF THE INSTITUTIONAL PARTICIPANTS BECOME MEDIA TECHNICIANS, BUT MANY WERE HELPED BY COUNSELING AND OTHER FACTORS OF THE COLLEGE ENVIRONMENT. AN OUTSIDE EVALUATOR'S REPORT AND AN OUTLINE OF THE PROGRAM ARE APPENDED.

5610 51-3.
THORNE, FREDERICK C. FORGAYS, DONALD G.
A STUDY OF THE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES OF A CORRECTIONAL MENTAL HOSPITAL.
JOURNAL OF COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY. JUL 73 VOL 1(3) 243-249. 73.

PSYCHIATRIC-HOSPITALS PRISONERS.
REPORTS RESULTS OF A 6-YR STUDY OF THE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES OF THE DANNEMORA STATE HOSPITAL, A NEW YORK STATE CORRECTIONAL MENTAL HOSPITAL, BY THE STAFF OF A NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENT GRANT IN 1967-1972. THE PROFESSIONAL STAFF OF THE HOSPITAL WAS FOUND TO BE DEMORALIZED, INEFFICIENT, DIRECTED BY UNQUALIFIED PHYSICIANS, AND TO PROVIDE LITTLE OR NO PSYCHIATRIC CARE. POWER CONFLICTS WITHIN THE SECURITY DEPARTMENT OBSCURED MEDICAL PRIORITIES AND MADE PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT INEFFECTIVE. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS ARE DESCRIBED. SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENTS OCCURRED BUT DID NOT SURVIVE THE ATTICA PRISON REVOLT AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS PRECIPITATING REGRESSIVE CUSTODIAL ACTIONS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT PROFESSIONAL SERVICES IN CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS ARE LARGELY NONEXISTENT AND THAT THE GAP BETWEEN IDEAL GOALS AND REALISTIC ACHIEVEMENTS IS SO GREAT THAT ONLY DISILLUSIONMENT WITH SUCH CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS OCCURS.
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, CORRECTIONAL MENTAL HOSPITALS.

1234 52-1.
TINKLENBERG, JARED R. MURPHY, PATRICIA.
MARIHUANA AND CRIME: A SURVEY REPORT.
JOURNAL OF PSYCHEDELIC DRUGS. WIN 72 VOL 5(2) 183-191. 72.
NOTES THAT DURING THE PAST 75 YRS SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED COMMISSIONS HAVE INVESTIGATED THE POSSIBLE ROLE OF MARIHUANA IN CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. SIMILAR CONCLUSIONS WERE REACHED: THE BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS OF MARIHUANA DO NOT USUALLY INCITE VIOLENT OR SEXUAL CRIMES; RATHER, THE USE OF MARIHUANA MAY REDUCE THE POSSIBILITY OF AGGRESSION IN MOST PEOPLE. RECENT LABORATORY AND CLINICAL STUDIES SUPPORT THESE CONCLUSIONS AND HAVE DEMONSTRATED THAT WHILE SOME INDIVIDUALS DO COMMIT CRIMES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF MARIHUANA, MARIHUANA USERS TEND TO BE UNDERREPRESENTED IN STUDIES OF ASSAULTIVE OFFENDERS, ESPECIALLY IN COMPARISON TO USERS OF ALCOHOL, BARBITURATES, AND AMPHETAMINES. SOME SUBGROUPS OF MARIHUANA USERS DO COMMIT CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY, BUT NONPHARMACOLOGICAL VARIABLES ARE PROBABLY MORE IMPORTANT INFLUENCES ON SUCH BEHAVIOR THAN DRUG EFFECTS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT FUTURE ANALYSES OF MARIHUANA-CRIME INTERACTIONS SHOULD BE DIRECTED TOWARD FURTHER IDENTIFICATION AND ELUCIDATION OF NONDRUG FACTORS. (71 REF).
MARIHUANA USAGE, CRIMINAL ACTIVITY.

8830 44-1.
TOBIAS, JERRY J.
COUNSELING THE AFFLUENT SUBURBAN MALE DELINQUENT.
NATIONAL CATHOLIC GUIDANCE CONFERENCE JOURNAL. 1970, 14(2), 87-90.
70.
SS WERE 200 SUBURBAN YOUTH, 100 OFFENDERS, 100 CONTROLS. SIGNIFICANT CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENDERS INCLUDED BEHAVIORAL CHANGES, DROP IN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, LACK OF PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS, PART-TIME WORK OR HOME CHORES, IRREGULAR OR NONATTENDANCE AT CHURCH, FEW MATERIAL NEEDS UNSATISFIED, AND LITTLE CONCERN FOR FUTURE HOME AND CAREER. PHYSICALLY AND/OR PSYCHOLOGICALLY BROKEN HOMES SEEMED TO CONTRIBUTE TO ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. IN ADDITION, THE DELINQUENTS OWN REASONS INCLUDED INFLUENCE OF FRIENDS, NOTHING TO DO, INFLUENCE OF MASS MEDIA, POOR PARENTAL ATTITUDES TOWARD RESPECT FOR LAW, RIGHT AND WRONG, NO FEELING OF BEING NEEDED, ADVENTURE, IMPULSE, PARENTAL OVERINDULGENCE, AND HYPOCRISY. COUNSELORS SHOULD RECOGNIZE THAT SMALL BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS ARE SYMPTOMATIC, THAT THEY ARE DEALING WITH FAIRLY BRIGHT PUPILS, AND THAT PREVENTIVE PROGRAMS IN COUNSELING AND OCCUPATIONS ARE NEEDED.
COUNSELING AFFLUENT SUBURBAN MALE DELINQUENTS.

ED127499.
TOBORG, MARY A. AND OTHERS.
TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES TO STREET CRIME (TASC): INDIVIDUAL PROJECT REPORTS. VOLUME 1, CHAPTER 4, MIAMI TASC.
AUG 75.

AS PART OF A PHASE 1 EVALUATION STUDY OF THE TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES TO STREET CRIME (TASC) PROGRAM, THE LAZAR INSTITUTE VISITED TEN TASC PROJECTS, INCLUDING THE ONE IN MIAMI, FLORIDA. RESULTS OF THIS STAGE OF THE STUDY HAVE BEEN PROVIDED TO LEAA'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THREE VOLUMES. THE MATERIALS IN THOSE VOLUMES WHICH PERTAIN TO MIAMI TASC HAVE BEEN SEPARATELY BOUND INTO THIS REPORT, WHICH INCLUDES: (1) THE INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER, DESCRIBING THE PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE FULL STUDY; (2) THE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE MIAMI PROJECT (CHAPTER 4 OF THE STUDY); AND (3) THE FLOW DIAGRAM OF THE MIAMI TASC INTERVENTION. THE MIAMI TASC PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO IDENTIFY DRUG-ABUSE ARRESTEES AND DIVERT THEM TO EITHER JAIL TREATMENT OR ONE OF THE MIAMI COMMUNITY'S DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS. CLIENTS MAY BE REFERRED TO TREATMENT PRIOR TO OR AFTER DISPOSITION OF THE CHARGES AGAINST THEM. THE PROJECT HAS FIVE MAJOR OPERATIONAL COMPONENTS: (1) SCREENING; (2) INTAKE; (3) TRACKING, EVALUATION AND RESEARCH; (4) VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION; AND, (5) JAIL TREATMENT. THIS REPORT DESCRIBES ALL FIVE COMPONENTS AND DISCUSSES SOME FEASIBLE EVALUATION MEASURES ALONG WITH FLOW MEASURES.

7974 46-4.
TROJANOWICZ, ROBERT C.
THE POLICEMAN'S OCCUPATIONAL PERSONALITY.
JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY & POLICE SCIENCE. 1971. DEC. VOL. 62(4), 551-559.
71.
TESTED THE HYPOTHESIS THAT SINCE POLICEMEN AND SOCIAL WORKERS OPERATE IN DIFFERENT WORK SITUATIONS, THERE ARE DIFFERENT AND DISTINGUISHABLE BEHAVIORAL STYLES IN THE 2 PROFESSIONS. A SAMPLE OF POLICEMEN WAS COMPARED WITH A SAMPLE OF SOCIAL WORKERS, USING THE JOB ANALYSIS AND INTEREST MEASUREMENT. WHILE THE POLICEMAN REPORTED HIMSELF AS SELF-ASSERTIVE IN PURSUING HIS OWN GOALS, HE SCORED SLIGHTLY LOWER THAN THE SOCIAL WORKER ON THE MOVE AGAINST AGGRESSORS SCALE. IT WOULD BE HELPFUL FOR THE POLICE TO ASSIMILATE SOME OF THE GENERAL THEORIES AND CONCEPTS OF SOCIAL WORKERS WHICH WOULD HELP THEM IN UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND THE PEOPLE WHO ARE AFFECTED BY THEM. HOWEVER IT WOULD BE HELPFUL IF SOCIAL WORKERS WOULD ABSORB SOME OF THE POLICEMAN'S REALITY THERAPY AND APPRECIATE SOME OF THE PROBLEMS HE ENCOUNTERS IN HIS FACE-TO-FACE CONFRONTATION OF SOCIAL DEVIANTS.
BEHAVIORAL STYLE & WORK SITUATIONS. POLICEMEN VS. SOCIAL WORKERS.

ED055155.
TROTTER, JOSEPH A. JR. ED.
PROJECT CROSSROADS. FINAL REPORT.
71.
IN THIS PILOT PROGRAM, PRETRIAL MANPOWER SERVICES WERE PROVIDED FOR FIRST OFFENDERS IN JUVENILE AND ADULT COURTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE PROJECT OFFERED INTENSIVE SERVICES TO SELECTED YOUTHFUL ARRESTEES DURING A 90-DAY CONTINUANCE OF THEIR TRIALS. AT THE END OF THIS PERIOD CHARGES COULD BE DROPPED ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE PROJECT STAFF. THE DEMONSTRATION PHASE BEGAN IN 1968 AND ENDED IN FEBRUARY 1971, AT WHICH TIME THE PROJECT BECAME AN INDEPENDENT COMPONENT OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. A RELATED DOCUMENT IS AVAILABLE AS ED 048 445.

ED073315.
TURI, ROBERT R, AND OTHERS.
DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF AIRCRAFT HIJACKING. CRIMINAL JUSTICE MONOGRAPH, VOLUME III, NO. 5.
72.
THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO COMPREHENSIVELY DESCRIBE ALL ASPECTS OF THE PHENOMENON KNOWN AS "SKYJACKING". THE LATEST STATISTICS ON AIRLINE HIJACKING ARE INCLUDED, WHICH WERE OBTAINED THROUGH WRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE AND PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WITH FEDERAL AVIATION AUTHORITY OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. AND HOUSTON, TEXAS. LEGAL AND TECHNICAL JOURNALS AS WELL AS GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS WERE REVIEWED, AND ON THE BASIS OF THIS REVIEW: (1) BOTH THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ASPECTS OF HIJACKING ACTIVITIES ARE PROVIDED, (2) THE PERSONALITY AND EMOTIONAL STATE OF THE SKYJACKER ARE EXAMINED, AND (3) PREVENTION MEASURES TAKEN BY BOTH THE GOVERNMENT AND THE AIRLINE INDUSTRY ARE DISCUSSED, INCLUDING THE SKY MARSHAL PROGRAM, THE PRE-BOARDING SCREENING PROCESS, AND CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN ELECTRONIC DETECTION DEVICES. THE HUMAN DIMENSIONS AND DIVERSE DANGERS INVOLVED IN AIRCRAFT PIRACY ARE DELINEATED. SPECIFIC HIJACKING ATTEMPTS ARE ENUMERATED, ILLUSTRATED BY MEANS OF CASE HISTORIES. STAGES IN THE EVOLUTION OF AIRCRAFT HIJACKING AND SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS FOR SECURITY MEASURES ARE DISCUSSED, DETAILING BACKGROUND FACTORS AND CONCOMITANT PROBLEMS.

06500 80-4.
UHLIG, RICHARD H.
HOSPITALIZATION EXPERIENCE OF MENTALLY DISTURBED AND DISRUPTIVE, INCARCERATED OFFENDERS.
JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY & LAW. SEP 76 VOL 4(1) 45-59.
76.
EXPLORES BRIEFLY THE HANDLING OF DISTURBED AND DISRUPTIVE OFFENDERS. THE EXTENT TO WHICH SUCH OFFENDERS HAVE BEEN SUBJECT TO PREVIOUS HOSPITALIZATION IN MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES, AND SOME IMPLICATIONS FOR THEIR FUTURE CARE AND CUSTODY. IN AN ANALYSIS OF NEW ENGLAND'S MAXIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS, IT WAS FOUND THAT NEARLY 60% OF 305 OFFENDERS, IDENTIFIED AS BOTH DISRUPTIVE AND DIAGNOSED AS HAVING SOME TYPE OF PSYCHIATRIC DISTURBANCE, WERE ADMITTED AT LEAST ONCE TO A STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL. THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS WAS 2.6/OFFENDER, AMOUNTING TO AN AVERAGE OF 230.4 DAYS OF HOSPITALIZATION OR APPROXIMATELY 3 MO/ADMISSION. ALTHOUGH THE NUMBER OF SUCH OFFENDERS IS SMALL, THE EXTENT OF PREVIOUS HOSPITALIZATIONS SUGGESTS THAT IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT CORRECTIONAL AND MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES WORK MORE CLOSELY TOGETHER TO PLAN JOINTLY FOR THE CARE, CUSTODY, AND TREATMENT OF THIS POPULATION. THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE EXPLORED.
CARE & PREVIOUS HOSPITALIZATION IN MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES & REHABILITATION PROGRAMS, MENTALLY DISTURBED & DISRUPTIVE INCARCERATED OFFENDERS, IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE CARE & CUSTODY.

EJ065644.
VACHON, BRIAN.
HEY MAN, WHAT DID YOU LEARN IN REFORM SCHOOL.
SATURDAY REVIEW: EDUCATION. 55. 38. 60-76. OCT 72.
CIJEABST.
73.
MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES: REORGANIZATION ACT.
MASSACHUSETTS HAS ELIMINATED ALL ITS REFORM SCHOOLS, USUALLY THE FIRST WAY STATION ON THE ROAD TO LIFELONG INSTITUTIONALIZATION. IT HAS CREATED THE DYS AS A PROGRESSIVE SUBSTITUTE TO INSTILL RESPONSIBLE ACTION RATHER THAN REPRESSIVE PREVENTION, AN INHUMANE AND APPARENTLY INEFFECTIVE PRACTICE.

1401 54-1.
VAILLANT, GEORGE E.
SOCIOPATHY AS A HUMAN PROCESS: A VIEWPOINT.
ARCHIVES OF GENERAL PSYCHIATRY. FEB 75 VOL 32(2) 178-183.
75.
CASE-REPORT CRIME ANTISOCIAL-PERSONALITY PRISONERS PSYCHODIAGNOSIS DRUG-ADDICTION.
PRESENTS 4 CASE HISTORIES OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS WHO ALSO WERE IMPRISONED FOR FELONY TO ILLUSTRATE SOME UNDERLYING DYNAMICS OF H. M. CLECKLEY S SO-CALLED PSYCHOPATH AND SOME PRINCIPLES USEFUL IN THEIR MANAGEMENT. OFTEN IN OUTPATIENT SETTINGS, SUCH INDIVIDUALS SEEM TO BE WITHOUT ANXIETY, UNABLE TO EXPERIENCE DEPRESSION, AND WITHOUT MOTIVATION FOR RECOVERY; BUT IN INPATIENT SETTINGS, SUCH DEFICITS APPEAR ILLUSORY. ONCE SUCH CHRONICALLY SOCIOPATHIC INDIVIDUALS ARE PREVENTED FROM RUNNING, THEIR RESEMBLANCE TO INDIVIDUALS WITH SEVERE BUT THOROUGHLY HUMAN AND COMPREHENSIBLE PERSONALITY DISORDERS BECOMES EVIDENT. IN TREATMENT, EXTERNAL CONTROLS ARE IMPORTANT. IT IS VITAL BOTH TO APPRECIATE THE CONTAGION OF THE PSYCHOPATH S INVISIBLE ANXIETY AND TO PROVIDE SUCH INDIVIDUALS WITH ALTERNATIVE DEFENSES WITH WHICH TO MITIGATE THEIR DEPRESSION. FINALLY, SOCIOPATHS MUST BE REALISTICALLY, BUT NOT PUNITIVELY, CONFRONTED WITH THE CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR BEHAVIOR.
DYNAMICS OF H. M. CLECKLEY S PSYCHOPATH & PRINCIPLES OF THEIR MANAGEMENT, NARCOTIC ADDICTS IMPRISONED FOR FELONY, CASE HISTORIES.

ED095154.
VAN BRUNT, VIDA.
STRATEGIES FOR EFFECTIVE CURRICULUM PLANNING FOR "TROUBLED YOUTH." INSTRUCTOR'S GUIDE TO THE TRAINING PACKAGE. TEACHER CORPS ASSOCIATES RESOURCES FOR CBTE, NO. 10.
73.
THIS INSTRUCTOR'S GUIDE TO A TEACHER CORPS TRAINING PACKAGE IS DESIGNED TO ASSIST THE INSTRUCTOR IN: (A) SENSITIZING THE INTERN TO THE AFFECTIVE NATURE OF THE COMMITMENT TO TEACHER TROUBLED YOUTH: (B) ENABLING THE INTERN TO IDENTIFY AND DEFINE RECIDIVISM, HIGH MOBILITY, CONFRONTATION WITH AUTHORITY, AND SELF-CONCEPT, AND TO DESCRIBE THE RELATIONSHIP OF EACH TO TEACHERS OF TROUBLED YOUTH: AND (C) ENABLING THE INTERN TO EMPLOY BEHAVIORS WHICH INDICATE AWARENESS OF THE FOUR DIMENSIONS OF ESTABLISHING GOOD PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH TROUBLED YOUTH. AFTER COMPLETING A PREASSESSMENT, THE INSTRUCTOR CARRIES OUT A SERIES OF ENABLING EXERCISES THAT FOCUS ON LISTENING SKILLS, DEVELOPING TRUST, AND NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION. THE GUIDE CONTAINS HANDOUTS FOR THESE EXERCISES AND ALSO INCLUDES A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND A GLOSSARY.

ED095155.
VAN BRUNT, VIDA.
STRATEGIES FOR EFFECTIVE CURRICULUM PLANNING FOR "TROUBLED YOUTH." STRATEGY: ESTABLISHING RAPPORT. INTERN'S GUIDE. TEACHERS CORPS ASSOCIATES: RESOURCES FOR CBTE, NO. 10.
73.
THIS TRAINING PRODUCT WAS DEVELOPED FOR THE TEACHER CORPS AND DESIGNED FOR USE BY THE INTERN TO HELP HIM OR HER LEARN WAYS OF QUICKLY ESTABLISHING RAPPORT WITH TROUBLED YOUTH. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE: (A) THAT THE INTERN WILL BE SENSITIZED TO THE AFFECTIVE NATURE OF THE COMMITMENT TO TEACHING TROUBLED YOUTH; (B) THAT THE INTERN WILL BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY AND DEFINE RECIDIVISM, HIGH MOBILITY, CONFRONTATION WITH AUTHORITY, AND SELF CONCEPTS AS THEY RELATE TO THE TEACHING OF TROUBLED YOUTH; AND (C) THAT THE INTERN WILL USE BEHAVIORS THAT INDICATE AWARENESS OF THE FOUR DIMENSIONS OF ESTABLISHING RAPPORT WITH TROUBLED YOUTH. AFTER A PREASSESSMENT IS COMPLETED, THE INTERN CARRIES OUT ENABLING ACTIVITIES FOR EACH OF THE OBJECTIVES. THESE ACTIVITIES INCLUDE ATTENDANCE AT LECTURES AND DEMONSTRATIONS, VIEWING OF AUDIOVISUAL PRESENTATIONS, READINGS, AND SENSITIVITY EXERCISES. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED.

EJ103242.
VELDE, RICHARD W.
MASTER CRAFTSMEN INSIDE.
PARKS AND RECREATION. 9. 9. 30-3,74-6. SEP 74.
75.
THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES HOW ART PROGRAMS CAN BE USED TO REHABILITATE PRISONERS.

05958 41- .
VELKOBORSKY, J.
TATTOOING OF MALE CRIMINALS.
CESKOSLOVENSKAI PSYCHOLOGIE. 66, 10(6), 563-579.
66.
518 TATTOOED SS WERE INTERVIEWED, AND 19 SS IN AN EDUCATIONAL GROUP WERE GIVEN A SPECIAL QUESTIONNAIRE CONSTRUCTED BY VELKOBORSKY AND EYSENCK S MAUDSLEY MENTAL QUESTIONNAIRE AND MPI IN ORDER TO ASCERTAIN THE CAUSES AND MOTIVATIONS OF TATTOOING. INFORMATION WAS ALSO COLLECTED ON THE OPINION OF AND INFORMATION ABOUT TATTOOING AND DETATTOOING AND PUNISHMENT FOR IT. THERE WAS A DIVERSITY OF OPINIONS ON PUNISHMENT FOR TATTOOING AS A COMBINATION OF A SERIES OF FACTORS BASED PRINCIPALLY ON THE SS PERSONALITY (INSUFFICIENT QUALITY OF THE VOLUNTARY COMPONENT, EMOTIONAL LIABILITY, NEGATIVE CHARACTER TRAITS, PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL TENDENCIES, LOWER INTELLECT). AMONG THE EXTERNAL FACTORS WERE UNSUITABLE AND STEREOTYPED EDUCATIONAL METHODS, LACK OF EMPLOYMENT, GANG INFLUENCES, ETC.
TATTOOING, MOTIVATION.

8194 53-4.
VIGOD, ZENA L.
A PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY AND ITS DECISION-MAKING STRUCTURE.
CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY & CORRECTIONS. OCT 74 VOL 16(4) 411-420.
74.
DESCRIBES THE DIVISION AND PROCESSES OF DECISION MAKING IN A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY WITHIN A FEDERAL PENITENTIARY, PARTICULARLY IN RELATION TO THE INCOMPATIBLE PENAL GOALS OF CUSTODY VS TREATMENT. COMPARATIVE RESEARCH ON THE INTERNAL DYNAMICS OF SUCH COMMUNITIES AND ON OTHER TREATMENT MODALITIES IN PRISONS IS SUGGESTED. (FRENCH ABSTRACT).
CUSTODY VS TREATMENT PENAL GOALS, DECISION MAKING IN THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY IN FEDERAL PENITENTIARY.

6044 58-3.
VINTER, ROBERT D. NEWCOMB, THEODORE M. KISH, RHEA.
TIME OUT: A NATIONAL STUDY OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS.
ANN ARBOR, MI: NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS, 1976. VI, 250 P.
77.
PRESENTS FINDINGS FROM A MULTIDIMENSIONAL, COMPARATIVE SURVEY OF 42 SELECTED JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN 16 STATES, AND DESCRIBES CHARACTERISTICS, BEHAVIORS, AND ATTITUDES OF YOUTH AND STAFF ASSOCIATED WITH THE VARIOUS TYPES OF PROGRAMS. VARIABLES INCLUDED THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM, ITS EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP, ORGANIZATIONAL GOALS, PROGRAM TECHNOLOGIES, ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE AND STAFFING, STAFF-YOUTH INTERACTIONS, AND THE YOUTHS' SOCIAL SYSTEMS. (3 P REF).
MULTIDIMENSIONAL COMPARATIVE SURVEY, JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS, BOOK.

14511 43-10.
WALDER, H.
CRIMINAL BIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY OF FATE.
SCHWEIZERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FUR PSYCHOLOGIE UND IHRE ANWENDUNGEN SUPPLEMENT, 1967, NO. 51, 36-46.
69.
DISCUSSES SUTHERLAND S THEORY OF DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION AND DRIVE STRUCTURE. CASE HISTORIES ARE PRESENTED TO ILLUSTRATE THE USE OF THE SZONDI TEST FOR GUILT DETERMINATION OF ALLEGED CRIMINALS.
SUTHERLAND S THEORY OF DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION & DRIVE, SZONDI TEST FOR GUILT DETERMINATION, CRIMINALS.

3859 52-2.
WALDO, GORDON P. CHIRICOS, THEODORE G. DOBRIN, LEONARD E.
COMMUNITY CONTACT AND INMATE ATTITUDES: AN EXPERIMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF WORK RELEASE.
CRIMINOLOGY AN INTERDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL. NOV 73 VOL 11(3) 345-361. 73.
ASSESSED THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A WORK-RELEASE PROGRAM BY RANDOM ASSIGNMENT OF ELIGIBLE INMATES TO A WORK-RELEASE PARTICIPATION GROUP AND TO A CONTROL GROUP THAT DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN WORK-RELEASE. NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BETWEEN GROUPS ON 17 KEY SOCIOLOGICAL AND BACKGROUND VARIABLES. 5 ATTITUDE SCALES OF 20 ITEMS EACH, SPLIT INTO 2 10-ITEM SCALES FOR SPLIT-HALF ASSESSMENT, WERE CONSTRUCTED. THERE WERE NO DIFFERENCES IN PERCEPTIONS OF LEGITIMATE OPPORTUNITY HELD BY THE WORK-RELEASE AND CONTROL GROUP INMATES EITHER PRIOR TO OR AFTER WORK-RELEASE. SIMILARLY, THERE WERE NO SIGNIFICANT BETWEEN-GROUP DIFFERENCES IN ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION, LEGAL SELF-CONCEPT, AND FOCAL CONCERNS. SELF-ESTEEM DID NOT SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFER BEFORE PROGRAM PARTICIPATION; HOWEVER, AFTER A 6-MO PERIOD, THE CONTROL GROUP SHOWED A SLIGHT DECREASE IN SELF-CONCEPT AND THE WORK-RELEASE SS SHOWED A SIGNIFICANT DECREASE IN SELF-ESTEEM. A NUMBER OF EXPLANATIONS ARE PRESENTED FOR THE LACK OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES, INCLUDING TOO BRIEF A WORK-RELEASE EXPERIENCE AND EXPOSURE OF WORK-RELEASE PARTICIPANTS TO HOSTILE COMMUNITY ATTITUDES WORK-RELEASE PROGRAM, SELF-CONCEPT & MOTIVATION & PERCEPTIONS OF COMMUNITY ATTITUDES, INMATES.

EJ103238.
WALKER, DAN.
IN THE INTEREST OF PUBLIC SAFETY.
PARKS AND RECREATION. 9. 9. 19-20. SEP 74.
75.

6045 58-3.
WARDROP, K. R.
GROUP THERAPY WITH ADULT OFFENDERS IN SCOTLAND.
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY & COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY.
VOL 7o 20(3) 236-241.
76.

DISCUSSES OUTPATIENT GROUP THERAPY CONDUCTED WITH MALE ADOLESCENT AND ADULT OFFENDERS. THE GENERAL SET UP AND TECHNIQUES USED IN THE GROUPS AND THE ADVANTAGES OF FORMING "MIXED OFFENSE" GROUPS ARE DESCRIBED. THE GROUPS ARE OPEN ENDED AND FLEXIBLE, MAINTAINING THEIR MAJOR GOALS AND MEETING NEEDS AS THEY ARISE. GROUP THERAPY HAS PROVED PARTICULARLY SUCCESSFUL WITH MINOR SEXUAL DEVIANTS, PARTICULARLY EXHIBITIONISTS AND PEDOPHILES. (FRENCH, GERMAN & SPANISH SUMMARIES).
OUTPATIENT GROUP THERAPY, MALE ADOLESCENT & ADULT OFFENDERS.

ED048569.
MANUAL FOR VOLUNTEERS IN ADULT CORRECTIONS.
NOV 70.
WASHINGTON IS ONE OF THE PIONEER STATES IN THE USE OF VOLUNTEERS IN THE REHABILITATION OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF CRIMES; AT PRESENT OVER 500 PRIVATE CITIZENS ARE WORKING WITH ADULT OFFENDERS AND THE DIVISION'S CORRECTIONAL STAFF, INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF THE INSTITUTIONS. THIS MANUAL WAS PREPARED TO BE OF USE TO THEM, AND TO PROFESSIONAL WORKERS IN THE FIELD. IT PROVIDES INFORMATION ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN WASHINGTON STATE, QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOLUNTEERS, THEIR ROLES, AND WORKING WITH THE OFFENDER WITHIN THE INSTITUTIONS OR WHEN HE IS ON PAROLE. THE STATE OFFICES OF PROBATION AND PAROLE ARE LISTED AND THERE IS A GLOSSARY OF TERMS.

09305 41- .
WATSON, LUKE S. JR.
APPLICATION OF OPERANT CONDITIONING TECHNIQUES TO INSTITUTIONALIZED SEVERELY AND PROFOUNDLY RETARDED CHILDREN.
MENTAL RETARDATION ABSTRACTS. 67, 4(1), 1-18.
67.
DESCRIBES CURRENT APPLICATIONS OF OPERANT CONDITIONING PRINCIPLES TO THE CONTROL OF BEHAVIOR AND DEVELOPMENT OF SELF-HELP AND SOCIAL SKILLS OF INSTITUTIONALIZED SEVERELY RETARDED CHILDREN. REPRESENTATIVE STUDIES IN THIS FIELD ARE SURVEYED, AND THE FUTURE OF THE TECHNIQUES IS SPECULATED. ADDITIONAL RESEARCH CONCERNED WITH THEIR APPLICATION TO INSTITUTIONAL PROBLEMS IS URGED FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE TECHNIQUES RELEVANT VARIABLES AND A SIMPLIFIED APPLICATION FOR THE EFFECTIVE USE OF LESS SOPHISTICATED INSTITUTIONS. (36 REF.).
OPERANT CONDITIONING TECHNIQUES, BEHAVIOR CONTROL, SELF HELP + SOCIAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT.

8405 52-4.
WAYNE, JAMES, ET AL.
A SYSTEMS ANALYSIS OF A POLICE DEPARTMENT YOUTH BUREAU.
JOURNAL OF COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY. APR 74 VOL 2(2) 179-186.
74.
INTERVIEWED 11 RANDOMLY SELECTED OFFICERS OF A YOUTH BUREAU CONCERNING THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARDS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, THEIR ROLE, ASSESSMENTS OF THE BUREAU, AND ATTITUDES TOWARD INITIATING A TRAINING PROGRAM. IN ADDITION, THE OFFICERS INDICATED THE LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE THEY ASSIGNED TO THE ROLE OF COUNSELING AND TO PROCESSING THE OFFENDER. SUBSEQUENTLY, THE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN 26 MALE OFFENDERS AND THE INTERVIEWING OFFICERS WERE EXAMINED USING A MODIFIED FORM OF THE BALES INTERACTION PROCESS ANALYSIS. DATA INDICATE THAT THE GENERAL APPEARANCES OF THE OFFENDERS WERE SO SIMILAR THAT THEY HAD NO AFFECT ON THE OFFICERS DECISIONS. BLACK AND WHITE OFFENDERS BEHAVED DIFFERENTLY TOWARD THE OFFICERS, BUT THERE WAS NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WAY THE OFFICERS TREATED THE BLACK AND WHITE OFFENDERS. PRIOR AND 1ST OFFENDERS BEHAVED SIMILARLY, BUT OFFICERS TENDED TO TREAT THEM DIFFERENTLY. THE 2 OFFICERS WHO PROCESSED THE MOST OFFENDERS BEHAVED SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT TOWARD THE OFFENDERS. WHEN A RANDOM SAMPLE OF 350 RECORDS WERE EXAMINED TO DETERMINE VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH DISPOSITION (COUNSELED AND SENT HOME, SENT TO DETENTION, RELEASED TO PARENTS PRIOR TO COURT APPEARANCE), ONLY 24% OF THE VARIANCE COULD BE ACCOUNTED FOR BY ALL 28 VARIABLES. DATA INDICATE A LACK OF STANDARDIZATION IN THE SYSTEM, A CONFLICT BETWEEN THE GOALS OF THE OFFICERS AND THE ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS, AND THE NEED FOR TRAINING IN COUNSELING.
SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, MEETING OF GOALS, POLICE DEPARTMENT YOUTH BUREAU.

ED120397.
A DIALOGUE BETWEEN STEILACOOM AND MCNEIL ISLAND FEDERAL PENITENTIARY--NEIGHBORS FOR 100 YEARS: FINAL EVALUATION REPORT.
DEC 75.

THE REPORT EVALUATES A PROJECT TO STIMULATE DIALOG BETWEEN STAFF AND INMATES OF A FEDERAL PENITENTIARY AND MEMBERS OF A NEARBY COMMUNITY. THE PURPOSE WAS TO BRING PRISON AND COMMUNITY PEOPLE TOGETHER TO BEGIN DISCUSSION OF CRIME, PUNISHMENT, REHABILITATION, AND RECIDIVISM IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF INFORMED, REFLECTIVE THOUGHT. NEARLY 500 PEOPLE PARTICIPATED IN FOUR THREE-HOUR SESSIONS, WHICH INCLUDED A GENERAL PRESENTATION, A QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD, AND SMALL-GROUP DISCUSSIONS. THE EVALUATION PROCEDURE USED IS KNOWN AS THE "ZEITGEIST" TECHNIQUE: THE BEST IDEAS HEARD AT EACH SESSION WERE NOTED ON CARDS BY PARTICIPANTS, ANONYMOUSLY, ALONG WITH DEMOGRAPHIC DATA. THIS INFORMATION WAS SUMMARIZED AND DISTRIBUTED AT EACH SUCCESSIVE MEETING. THE FIRST PART OF THE DOCUMENT REPORTS ON QUANTITATIVE MEASURES AND INCLUDES A NARRATIVE OF EVENTS, STATISTICAL DATA, AND AN ASSESSMENT OF THE PROJECT'S IMPACT ON PEOPLE AND THE COMMUNITY. THE SECOND PART REPORTS ON QUANTITATIVE MEASURES AND INCLUDES A DISCUSSION OF THE INVOLVEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL HUMANISTS IN THE PROJECT AND AN ASSESSMENT OF THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE PROJECT OBJECTIVES WERE ACHIEVED. DEEMED GENERALLY SUCCESSFUL, THE PROJECT SUFFERED FROM AMBIGUITY TOWARD ACTION AS A PROJECT OBJECTIVE. AMONG THE APPENDIXES ARE THE ZEITGEIST SUMMARIES AND A SPEECH BY THE

ED002814.
WATTENBERG, WILLIAM W.
RELATIONSHIP OF SCHOOL EXPERIENCES TO REPEATED DELINQUENCY AMONG BOYS WITH INTELLIGENCE IN THE BOTTOM FIFTH OF THE POPULATION.
30APR66.
DH6667EB.
66.

THE BASIC PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO DETERMINE WHAT SCHOOL EXPERIENCES ARE LINKED TO REPEATED DELINQUENCY AMONG BOYS WHOSE MENTAL TEST SCORES PLACED THEM IN THE LOWEST 20 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION. A SECOND OBJECTIVE WAS TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT TO WHICH SCHOOL ACCOMPLISHMENT OPERATES AS A PREDICTOR OF RECIDIVISM AMONG BOYS OF BELOW-AVERAGE INTELLIGENCE AS COMPARED WITH BOYS OF AVERAGE INTELLIGENCE. THIS STUDY CONSISTED OF TWO PHASES. IN THE FIRST PHASE OF THE STUDY, THE FINDINGS WERE SUGGESTIVE OF A PATTERN OF RELATIVE INCOMPETENCE LINKED TO THE DELINQUENCY OF BOYS HAVING LOW MENTAL TEST SCORES. THERE WAS SOME SIMILARITY TO THE PERSONALITY SYNDROME, PSYCHIATRICALLY DENOTED AS "INADEQUATE PERSONALITY". IN THE SECOND PHASE, THE FINDINGS WERE ABLE TO PROBE INTO THE EXPERIENCES AND ATTITUDES OF BOYS MATCHED ON CONFORMITY TO THE ABOVE PATTERN. THE KEY FACTORS WERE NOT CONNECTED MARKEDLY WITH ACADEMIC WORK. IN THAT AREA THE EXPERIENCES OF BOTH THE REPEATER AND NONREPEATER WERE UNIFORMLY UNSATISFACTORY. THE INVESTIGATOR RECOMMENDS MORE STUDY IN THE AREA OF SOCIAL PREDICTION, FULL-SCALE PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION, AND MORE CLASSROOM-APPROPRIATE METHODS FOR AIDING SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT TO MINIMIZE WHAT WAS THE CONCLUSION OF THIS REPORT--THAT LOW MENTAL SCORES ARE COUPLED WITH INTERPERSONAL DIFFICULTIES IN SCHOOL.

12505 52-6.
WEIS, KURT. EDGES, SANDRA S.
VICTIMOLOGY AND RAPE: THE CASE OF THE LEGITIMATE VICTIM.
ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY. FAL 73 VOL 8(2) 71-115.
73.
DISCUSSES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VICTIMOLOGY AND RAPE AND THE GENESIS OF THE IDEA OF THE LEGITIMATE VICTIM. SOCIALIZATION AND SEX-ROLE LEARNING EXPLOIT BOTH MALES AND FEMALES AND PRODUCE BOTH VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS. WHEN RAPE IS AN ENCOUNTER BETWEEN A LEGITIMATE VICTIM AND A JUSTIFIED OFFENDER, IT MAY BECOME A CRIME WITHOUT VICTIM OR OFFENDER, ESPECIALLY IF THE RAPIST IS NOT THE VIOLENT STRANGER BUT SOMEONE KNOWN OR RELATED TO THE VICTIM. LEGAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND SOCIOLOGICAL FACTORS INCREASE THE TRAUMA OF THE VICTIM AND PREVENT HER REPORTING IT TO OTHERS, ESPECIALLY TO THE POLICE. THE AMERICAN DATING SYSTEM CONTRIBUTES TO MAKING POTENTIAL RAPE SITUATIONS NORMAL, BUT THIS FACT IS NOT RECOGNIZED IN LAW.
LITERATURE, OR RESEARCH. THE NUMBER OF RAPES IS SEEN AS CERTAIN TO GO UP IN THE FUTURE BECAUSE OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS SUCH AS THE SEXUAL REVOLUTION AND WOMEN'S LIBERATION. BUT THESE FACTORS MAY ALSO LEAD TO AN INCREASED RATE OF REPORTING OF THE OFFENSE. (45 REF).
VICTIMOLOGY, RAPE.

7403 48-4.
WEISSMAN, LESTER. MOORE, JAMES D. WHITMAN, ERWIN N.
MOTIVATION AND THE PRISONER VOLUNTEER: A PRELIMINARY REPORT.
JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY & NEW DRUGS. 1972, FEB. VOL. 12(2-3), 95-100.
72.
CONSIDERS THE MOTIVATION OF 185 PRISONERS, IN A WESTERN STATE PRISON WITH A TOTAL POPULATION OF 209, WHO VOLUNTEERED TO BE USED IN DRUG STUDIES. 114 OF THE VOLUNTEERS ANSWERED A QUESTIONNAIRE LISTING 10 MOTIVE CHOICES. OF THE MOTIVES MOST OFTEN STATED, 2 WERE SELF-SERVING (FINANCIAL REMUNERATION, BREAKING THE MONOTONY OF PRISON LIFE; AND 2 EXPRESSED ALTRUISM (DESIRE TO HELP OTHERS, DOING SOMETHING IMPORTANT). 22 OF THE 84 NONVOLUNTEERS ANSWERED AN 8-CHOICE QUESTIONNAIRE. FEAR OF THE EFFECTS ON HEALTH OF AN EXPERIMENTAL DRUG WAS GIVEN MOST OFTEN AS THE REASON FOR NOT VOLUNTEERING.
MOTIVATION FOR VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION IN DRUG STUDIES, QUESTIONNAIRE, PRISONERS.

8250 46-3.
WEST. A. C.
MEDICAL TREATMENT AS A CONDITION OF PROBATION: A TIME FOR RE-APPRAISAL.
BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY. 1971. OCT. VOL. 11(4). 371-381. 71.
EXAMINED THE REQUIREMENTS AND PROVISIONS OF SECTION 4 OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT OF 1948 AND SECTION 66 (2) OF THE MENTAL HEALTH ACT OF 1959. PROBATION SUPERVISION REQUIRES THE USE OF AUTHORITY POSITIVELY AND THE OFFICER HAS SOME IDEA OF THE ANTICIPATED DIRECTION OF SUPERVISION ...WHILE ...REMAINING FLEXIBLE, SO THAT HE CAN ADAPT TO CHANGING SITUATIONS. THIS HAS BEEN EFFECTIVE IN RELATION TO THE REFERRAL OF JUVENILES FOR TREATMENT AND THERE IS LESS PRESSURE ON THE DECISION TAKEN WITH A PARALLEL INCREASE IN POSITIVE MOTIVATION. THE PROBLEM OF ACCEPTANCE BY THE MEDICAL PRACTITIONER REMAINS, BUT THE INITIAL ASSESSMENT IN THE COURT SETTING IS ALREADY UNDERTAKEN BY PROBATION OFFICERS, AND THEIR SUGGESTIONS IMPLEMENTED IN A LARGE NUMBER OF CASES. A LOGICAL EXTENSION OF SUCH PROCEDURE MIGHT BE THE FULLER USE OF THE MENTAL HEALTH ACT ALTHOUGH IT IS USUALLY ARGUED THAT INFORMAL PATIENTS DO NOT REMAIN LONG ENOUGH TO BENEFIT FROM TREATMENT. PERHAPS THIS SUGGESTS A RELIANCE ON SANCTIONS RATHER THAN CASEWORK TECHNIQUES, AND THE SERVICE MAY NEED TO CONSIDER THE VALUE OF ITS CONTRIBUTION IF PATIENTS REMAIN POORLY MOTIVATED.
MEDICAL TREATMENT AS PROBATION CONDITION, PROBLEMS.

1647 52-1.
WEST. D. J.
REPORT OF THE PAROLE BOARD FOR 1971.
BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY. JAN 73 VOL 13(1) 56-65. 73.
PRESENTS STATISTICS AND A SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR. REFLECTIONS ON THE VALIDITY AND FUTURE OF THE PAROLE SYSTEM BASED ON EXPERIENCE OF THE 1ST 4 YRS OF OPERATION ARE INCLUDED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT AN UNDESIRABLE CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESENT 3-TIER REVIEW OF CASES, INVOLVING A LOCAL COMMITTEE, THE BOARD, AND THE HOME OFFICE, IS THAT DECISIONS TAKE TIME AND PRISONERS AND THEIR RELATIVES ARE KEPT IN ANXIOUS SUSPENSE.
EXPERIENCE IN FIRST 4 YRS OF OPERATION, VALIDITY & FUTURE OF PAROLE SYSTEM.

EJ058770.
HIGHER EDUCATION BEHIND BARS: A WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGE'S PRISON-EDUCATION PROGRAM.
APPALACHIA. 5. 5. 32-4. APR 72.
CIJOCT72.
72.
COLLEGE COURSES SEEM TO HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO CHANGE PERMANENTLY THE ATTITUDES OF SOME CRIMINALS.

9321 50-5.
WHEATON, DAVID K.
A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF PRISON RECIDIVISM WITH THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY AND THE PURPOSE IN LIFE TEST.
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WILLIAMS, ARTHUR H.
THE MIND OF A CHILD MURDERER.
MENTAL HEALTH. 67, 20(4), 6-8.
67.
ANALYZES THE PUBLIC REACTION TO A CHILD MURDERER AND THE MOTIVES OF THE MURDERER.
MURDERER/CHILD, MOTIVES + PUBLIC REACTION.

10458 50-6.
WILLIAMS, ELLEN W.
REALITY THERAPY IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION.
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70.

43 MALE INMATES PARTICIPATED IN A 15-WK PILOT PROGRAM IN REALITY THERAPY (RT) WHICH STRESSES THE ACTIVE ROLE THE CLIENT MUST TAKE TO CHANGE HIS STYLE OF LIVING. 5 GROUPS ENGAGED IN 3 SUCCESSIVE 5-WK CONTRACTS NEGOTIATED BETWEEN INMATE AND THERAPIST, EACH CONTRACT REQUIRING A GREATER BEHAVIORAL EFFORT ON THE PART OF THE INMATE THAN THE PREVIOUS ONE. INMATES ANONYMOUSLY COMPLETED A QUESTIONNAIRE AT THE END OF THE PROGRAM. ONLY 18 HAD PARTICIPATED IN ANY PREVIOUS GROUP PROGRAM, AND THESE VOTED OVERWHELMINGLY (16 TO 2) THAT RT WAS BETTER THAN THE PREVIOUS PROGRAM. OVER 80% RATED THE PROGRAM AS BEING "VERY HELPFUL" TO THEM, AND ALMOST 80% "VERY MUCH ENJOYED" IT. PARTICIPANTS LIKED RT BECAUSE IT GAVE THEM THE OPPORTUNITY TO FIND OUT MORE ABOUT THEMSELVES AND BECOME MORE RESPONSIBLE, TO DEAL WITH REALITY, AND IT HELPED THEM TO TAKE A MORE REALISTIC AND RESPONSIBLE OUTLOOK ON LIFE IN GENERAL AND PRISON IN PARTICULAR. NO INMATE RECEIVED A DISCIPLINARY REPORT DURING THE PROGRAM'S 15 WKS. RESULTS SUGGEST THAT RT SEEMS TO WORK BECAUSE IT PROVIDES STRENGTH JUST WHERE PRISONERS ARE WEAK; E.G. IT FOCUSES ON THE WAY LIFE IS RATHER THAN ON A FANTASY WORLD; IT STRESSES REALISTIC FUTURE GOALS RATHER THAN PAST FAILURES.
ATTITUDES TOWARD REALITY THERAPY IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, MALE INMATES.

21195 44-12.
WILLIAMS, HUGH R.
USING METHADONE TO TREAT THE HEROIN ADDICT.
CANADA S MENTAL HEALTH. 1970. 18(2). 4-9.
70.
EVALUATES THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LOW (L) AND HIGH METHADONE MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS (HMMP) IN THE TREATMENT OF HEROIN ADDICTION ON THE BASIS OF THE CRITERIA OF THE EXTENT OF DRUG ABUSE, EMPLOYMENT, AND CRIMINAL ACTIVITY. 80 SS WERE IN LMMP AND 82 SS WERE IN HMMP. RESULTS INDICATE IMPROVEMENT ON ALL CRITERIA FOR BOTH GROUPS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT LMMP WAS MOST EFFECTIVE FOR OLDER, MOTIVATED SS, WHILE HMMP WAS MOST EFFECTIVE FOR LESS MOTIVATED, HARD CORE ADDICTS. THE ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN CHEMOTHERAPY ARE DISCUSSED AND THE TREATMENT METHODS OF IN- AND OUTPATIENT WITHDRAWAL, CYCLAZOCINE, AND DRUG-FREE HOUSE ARE REVIEWED.
HIGH VS. LOW METHADONE MAINTENANCE, HEROIN-ADDICTION, DRUG ABUSE & EMPLOYMENT & CRIMINAL ACTIVITY.

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SEVEN JUVENILE DELINQUENTS--CASE STUDIES.
RIECCT76.
76.
SEVEN CASE STUDIES ARE PRESENTED TO FURTHER RESEARCH ON JUVENILE PROBLEMS AND TO CLARIFY EXISTING JUVENILE PROBLEMS. THESE SEVEN WERE ALL INMATES OF THE SAME INSTITUTION AT THE SAME TIME, AND WERE SELECTED CASE STUDIES--NEITHER THE BEST NOR THE WORST. THEY WERE ALL INTERVIEWED INSIDE THE PENAL INSTITUTION. THE FIRST PART ASKED EACH ABOUT THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM AND ALSO ASKED FOR A HISTORY OF PREVIOUS CHARGES. THE SECOND PART DEALT WITH THEIR HOME AND FAMILY LIFE, AS WELL AS THEIR STREET LIFE AND/OR GANG ACTIVITY. THE LAST PART TRIED TO LEAD THE YOUNGSTERS INTO MAKING A PREDICTION ABOUT THE FUTURE. NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO SUMMARIZE THIS WRITING OR TO MAKE GENERALIZATIONS FROM THE SEVEN CASES STUDIED.

7430 54-4.
WILLICK, DANIEL H. GEHLKER, GRETCHEN. WATTS, ANITA MC.
SOCIAL CLASS AS A FACTOR AFFECTING JUDICIAL DISPOSITION: DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL HOMOSEXUAL ACTS.
CRIMINOLOGY: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL. MAY 75 VOL 13(1) 57-77.
75.
EXAMINED THE PROPOSITION THAT CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS FROM LOWER SOCIAL CLASSES RECEIVE MORE SEVERE JUDICIAL DISPOSITION THAN DO CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS FROM HIGHER SOCIAL CLASSES. PUBLISHED DATA IS REVIEWED, AND IT IS CONCLUDED THAT EVIDENCE FROM CASES INVOLVING PROSECUTION FOR FELONIOUS HOMOSEXUAL ACTS DOES NOT LEND MUCH SUPPORT TO THE PROPOSITION THAT THERE IS SOCIAL CLASS BIAS IN JUDICIAL DISPOSITION OF CRIMINAL CASES. SEVERAL MODELS ARE DISCUSSED WHICH MIGHT BE USED TO ORIENT FUTURE RESEARCH INTO HOW COURTS HANDLE CRIMINAL CASES. (1 REF).
SOCIAL CLASS, BIAS IN JUDICIAL DISPOSITION OF CRIMINAL CASES, DEFENDANTS PROSECUTED FOR FELONIOUS HOMOSEXUAL ACTS.

ED100985.
WITHERSPOON, A. D. AND OTHERS.
THE LAW ENCOUNTER SEVERITY SCALE (LESS): A CRITERION FOR CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND RECIDIVISM.
AUG 73.
FOLLOWUP STUDIES OF RELEASED OFFENDERS IN THE COMMUNITY HAVE FREQUENTLY PROVIDED POOR INDICES OF RECIDIVISM BECAUSE OF THEIR FAILURE TO DISCRIMINATE BETWEEN DIFFERENT KINDS OF VIOLATIONS AND ADJUSTMENT TO THE COMMUNITY. TO DEVELOP A NEW CRITERION FOR MEASURING RECIDIVISM, INFORMATION ON THE POSTRELEASE BEHAVIOR OF 142 ADULT MALE FELONS WAS GATHERED OVER AN 18.5 MONTH PERIOD AFTER THEIR RELEASE. THE NEW CRITERION THE LAW ENCOUNTER SEVERITY SCALE (LESS), CONSISTED OF 38 CATEGORIES, RANKING IN A CONTINUUM OF SEVERITY FROM NO VIOLATIONS TO CONVICTION OF A FELONY. THE SCALE WAS THEN GROUPED INTO FIVE BASIC CLUSTERS OF VIOLATIONS. COMPARISONS BETWEEN THE LESS AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPRIVATION SCALE (EDS) AND THE MALADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR RECORD (MBR) SHOWED THE LESS TO BE AN EFFECTIVE CRITERION FOR ASSESSING INDIVIDUAL LAW VIOLATIONS. A COPY OF THE LESS WITH SAMPLE DISTRIBUTIONS IS INCLUDED IN THE APPENDIX.

7131 43-5.
*OLFGANG, MARVIN E.
SUICIDE BY MEANS OF VICTIM-PRECIPITATED HOMICIDE.
IN H. L. RESNIK (ED.). SUICIDAL BEHAVIORS: DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT. (SEE 43:5) 90-104.
69.
ANALYZES THE INDIVIDUAL WHO PROVOKES ANOTHER PERSON TO SLAY HIM. SUICIDE-PRONE HOMICIDE VICTIMS.

11198 47-6.
*OYCHICK, TOM.
ASOCIABILITY INDEX SCORES RELATIONSHIP TO ADJUSTMENT OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.
CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST. 1970, SEP, VOL. 4(2), 66-72.
70.
ADMINISTERED THE JESNESS INVENTORY USING A TAPE RECORDER, TO AN ORIGINAL POOL OF 161 YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS AND INMATES OF A STATE TRAINING SCHOOL. THE SELF-INVENTORIES WERE MACHINE-SCORED AND YIELDED SCALE VALUES WHICH WERE CONVERTED TO ASOCIAL INDEX SCORES. THE HIGH-EXTREME SCORERS (N = 15) WERE FOLLOWED THROUGH FOR SEVERAL YO. AND WERE COMPARED WITH THE LOW-EXTREME SCORERS (N = 14). LOW-EXTREME SCORERS WERE ALSO OBSERVED TO DETERMINE IF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE SCORES AND FUTURE MALADJUSTED BEHAVIOR COULD BE FOUND. THE ASOCIAL INDEX SCORES APPEAR TO BE PREDICTIVE OF MALADAPTIVE FUTURE BEHAVIOR DEFINED AS PAROLE REVOCATION AND FREQUENCY OF RUNAWAY.
ASOCIABILITY & ADJUSTMENT, STATE TRAINING SCHOOL INMATES.

5985 54-3.
WUNDERLICH, RICHARD A. LOZES, JEWELL. LEWIS, JAMES.
RECIDIVISM RATES OF GROUP THERAPY PARTICIPANTS AND OTHER ADOLESCENTS PROCESSED BY A JUVENILE COURT.
PSYCHOTHERAPY: THEORY, RESEARCH & PRACTICE. FAL 74 VOL 11(3) 245-249. 74.

DESCRIBES A PROGRAM OF SHORT-TERM GROUP THERAPY FOR ADOLESCENT DRUG ABUSERS AND THEIR PARENTS WHICH ATTEMPTED TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATION SO THAT FAMILIES WOULD BE BETTER ABLE TO HANDLE FUTURE CONFLICTS. DEMOGRAPHIC AND RECIDIVISM DATA OF THE ADOLESCENT PARTICIPANTS ARE COMPARED WITH SIMILAR INFORMATION FROM NONDRUG JUVENILE OFFENDERS. PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS SHOWED LOWER OVERALL SOCIAL MALADJUSTMENT AND RECIDIVISM. THERAPISTS WORKED IN A MORE DIRECTIVE MANNER WITH THE YOUTHS THAN WITH THE PARENTS.
SHORT-TERM GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY, DRUG ABUSE & RECIDIVISM, ADOLESCENT PATIENTS & THEIR PARENTS.

5208 47-3.
ZECHNICH, ROBERT.
EXHIBITIONISM: GENESIS, DYNAMICS AND TREATMENT.
PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY. 1971, VOL. 45(1), 70-75. 71.

DESCRIBES A SUCCESSFULLY TREATED CASE OF MALE GENITAL EXHIBITIONISM. THE THEORETICAL BASIS OF TREATMENT RESTED ON THE CONVICTION THAT PRIVACY IS AN ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF A GROWTH-PROMOTING ENVIRONMENT. LACK OF PRIVACY DURING CHILDHOOD MAY WELL BE A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR IN THE GENESIS OF EXHIBITIONISM. THE EXHIBITIONIST AFFIRMS, IN THE ACT OF EXPOSURE, THAT WHICH WAS DENIED IN THE CHILDHOOD HOME SITUATION: (A) I EXIST, I HAVE LIFE-SPACE; AND (B) IT DOES MAKE A DIFFERENCE (CONFIRMED BY THE REACTION OF THE VICTIM) THAT I HAVE A PENIS. THE ACT SIMULTANEOUSLY AFFIRMS THE RIGHT TO SHOW-OFF. AS EXHIBITIONISM CONSTITUTES NONLEGITIMATE SHOWING-OFF, TREATMENT INCLUDES A SHIFT TO LEGITIMATE SHOWING-OFF. THE ARREST, AS A MEANS TO AVOID SUCCESS, APPEARS TO BE MORE IMPORTANT MOTIVATION THAN ANY STRICTLY SEXUAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL GRATIFICATIONS INHERENT IN THE ACT ITSELF. A 6-POINT PROGRAM FOR THE TREATMENT OF EXHIBITIONISTS AND OTHER SEXUAL OFFENDERS IS REPORTED.
MALE GENITAL EXHIBITIONISM, GENESIS & DYNAMICS & TREATMENT.

7775 55-4.
ZINGRAFF, MATTHEW T.
PRISONIZATION AS AN INHIBITOR OF EFFECTIVE RESOCIALIZATION.
CRIMINOLOGY: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL. NOV 75 VOL 13(3) 366-388.
75.

USED DATA FROM 267 INCARCERATED, MALE 14-18 YR OLD DELINQUENTS TO IDENTIFY THE POSSIBLE IMPACT OF PRISONIZATION ON THE INMATE, AN IMPACT THAT MAY IMPEDE THE RESOCIALIZATION GOALS OF THE FORMAL ORGANIZATION. PRISONIZATION IS CONCEPTUALIZED AS THE DEGREE OF ASSIMILATION INTO THE INMATE CONTRA-CULTURE AND THE PARTICULAR TYPE OF SOCIAL ROLE ASSUMED BY THE INMATE. THE PROPOSED CONSEQUENCES OF THIS SOCIALIZATION PROCESS ARE CONCEPTUALIZED AS OPPOSITION TO THE INSTITUTION, THE DEGREE OF PRIORITY PLACED ON INTERPERSONAL CONTACT WITH OTHER INMATES WHILE INCARCERATED, AND OPPOSITION TO THE LEGAL SYSTEM. FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT PRISONIZATION IS RELATED TO SELF-ATTITUDES THAT ARE NOT CONDUCIVE TO EFFECTIVE RESOCIALIZATION. (38 REF).
PRISONIZATION AS INHIBITOR OF EFFECTIVE RESOCIALIZATION, 14-18 YR OLD MALE DELINQUENTS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION.

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